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The Bombay Chronicle

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V NO. 104— BOMBAY MONDAY AUGUST 29 1927 ONE ANNA

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To Marseilles only.
Steamers from Australia have
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steamers from China have limit-
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Noon only.
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	A	B	C
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.. Marseilles ..	72	62	56
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.. Marseilles ..	50	48	

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
ombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

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Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
..	DUMANA ..	8,427
Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
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6th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
5th April	MANELA ..	8,303
3rd May	DOMALA ..	8,441

P. & O. STRAITS, TRALIA. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, CHINA, JAPAN and AUS-

1927		
6th Sept.	NYANZA	China and Japan
27th ..	DELTA CATHAY	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
13th Oct.	MOOLTAN	Australia.
10th Nov.	MALOJA	Australia.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO. MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
31st Aug.	KARAPARA ..	East & South Africa.
31st ..	BARJORA ..	Basreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
2nd Sept	VASNA ..	Basreh via Karachi.
3rd ..	*CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
5th ..	*VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.

*Weather Permitting.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Wednesdays and Fridays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O Mail Steamer or through Passengers to Busreh.

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Rangoon Maru ..	5059	21 Aug.	3 Sept.
Seiyo Maru ..	6560	4 Sept.	17 ,,
Muroran Maru ..	5374	18 ,,	1 Oct.
*Sadu Maru ..	5898	30 ,,	12 ,,

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Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Funds upto 31-12-26	23,82,000
Paid Up Capital upto 31-12-26	30,90,328

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Amballa City	Jamma	Peshawar City.
Amballa Cant.	Jhelum City	Patiala
Bombay	Jhang (Maghiana)	Quetta
Cawnpore	Karachi	Rawalpindi
Calcutta	Kasur	Sangla Hill
Delhi	Lahore City	Sargodha
D. I. Khan	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Ferozepore	Ludhiana	Simla
Gujranwalla	Meerut City	Srinagar
Gojra	Multan City	
Hafizabad		
Hoshiarpur		

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AMERICAN AGENTS:—
AMERICAN EXCHANGE IRVING TRUST COMPANY.

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Manager.
Sassoon House,
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Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

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HEAD OFFICE :—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First ..	1917	Rs. 11,732
Second ..	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third ..	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

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Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
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MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has also late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

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PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for admission to the Indian Mercantile Marine Training Ship "DUFFERIN" from candidates, who desire to be trained for the Mercantile Marine.

Candidates must be between the ages of 13 and 16 on the 15th September, 1927, and must have completed a school education up to a standard, which is three standards short of matriculation. There will be a qualifying examination conducted in English and a medical test of fitness, at which particular attention will be paid to eyesight.

The course will consist of two terms per year and will last for three years. Fees will amount to rupees fifty for each month of residence on the Training Ship.

In the case of those, who obtain a passing out certificate the time spent on the Training Ship will be recognised as equivalent to one year's sea service for qualifying for the Board of Trade Second Mates Certificate.

Further information can be obtained from the SECRETARY of the Governing Body, Training Ship "DUFFERIN", c/o Director, Royal Indian Marine, Bombay, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

29163

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE

ON and from 1st September, 1927, and until further notice owing to remodelling of Victoria Terminus, Bombay, all suburban Kalyan trains, mentioned below, will be received at and despatched from the new platforms Nos. 10, 11, 12 and 13 on the East side of the station.

DOWN TRAINS.

81, 45, 47, 49, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, 61, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, 75, 77 & 79.

UP TRAINS.

74, 82, 76, 78, 80, 46, 48, 50, 52, 54, 56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70 & 72.

These trains will runs on the through lines between Victoria Terminus and Byculla and WILL NOT STOP AT SANDHURST ROAD STATION.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY.
Ag: Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 23rd August, 1927.

29186

THE TATA IRON AND STEEL COMPANY LTD.,

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the poll directed to be taken at the general Meeting held on Wednesday, the 24th August, 1927, will be taken by open voting on MONDAY, the 29th August, 1927, from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m. at the Registered Office of the Company, 24, Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, and that the proceedings of the adjourned Meeting will be resumed after the taking of the poll.

N. B. SAKLATVALA,
Chairman.

Bombay, 25th August, 1927.

29190

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

An Ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 5th September 1927, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Professor H. A. Date—Requesting that the Corporation may either sanction a substantial grant for his School for the Deaf and Mute or kindly place it under the management of the Schools Committee.

2 Letter from Mr. Lobhshanker Laxmidas—Inviting attention to the hardships and miseries of girl-wives in India.

3. Letter from Mr. P. C. Dastur and others—Regarding the proposed location of a toddy shop in house No. 41, Bamonji Lane, Fort.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

4. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 960 to meet the cost of employing two temporary clerks at Rs. 80 each per month to cope with the increased work due to the re-registration of motor vehicles.

5. Forwarding for information certain correspondence regarding the adjustment of Cash and Cheque Bills.

6. Forwarding a list of letters from the Municipal Auditors pending disposal by the Committee.

7. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs 9,300 to supplement the Budget provision for gardens and open spaces to meet certain expenditure.

8. Forwarding for information certain correspondence regarding difficulties experienced in strictly observing the Standing Orders in carrying out new loan works before obtaining the previous sanction of the Corporation and Government to the raising of loans for financing the works.

9. Recommending that the Corporation may treat Mr. P. Palmerino's case as a special case and pass a special resolution sanctioning payment to him of Municial contribution to his Provident Fund.

10. Recommending confirmation to an amendment in the Provident Fund Rules so as to give extension of time to new subscribers to contribute to the Provident Fund.

11. Recommending sanction to the unspent balance of the advace of Rs. 5 lakhs from the Plant and Machinery Depreciation Fund to cover expenditure incurred up to 31st March 1927, on the improvement of private streets being made available for expenditure during the current year.

12. Forwarding the Commissioner's letter which forwards returns showing the enforcement or otherwise of sanctions obtained from the Committee for the removal of unauthorized works.

13. Recommending sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,500 to meet the cost of starting an additional class at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute for training Plumbers.

14. Recommending that Government may be moved to undertake legislation to amend section 113 of the Muncipal Act on the lines suggested.

15. Recommending sanction to the appropriation of an amount of Rs. 60,000 as proposed by the Commissioner to meet the cost of the work of completing sewers in a portion of Lady Jamshedji Road.

16. Recommending sanction to the re-appropriation of certain funds as proposed by the Commissioner to meet the cost incurred in connection with the filling in of a further portion of Naigaum Tank.

17. Forwarding for information certain correspondence regarding the revision of rents of Stalls in the Arthur Crawford Markets.

18. Recommending that certain correspondence regarding a statement of the cost per patient in the Turner Sanatorium at Naigaum be referred for report to the Medical Relief Committee.

19. Giving sanction subject to the Corporation's sanction, to a lease being entered into by the Commissioner with the Commanding Royal Engineer for the occupation of the Refuse siding at Colaba for a further period of two years.

20. Forwarding for orders the Commissioner's letter regarding the payment of gratuity to the widow and sonns of a deceased Mukadam in the Conservancy Branch.

21. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the condition of the Dhobi Ghat, Mr. S. H. Jhabwhala be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

22. Recommendnig an additional grant of Rs. 675 for payment of fees to Counsel Mr. V. F. Vicaji who was engaged to advise and defend the Conservancy Assistant in a Suit.

23. Regarding the revsion of the exsting method of maintaining the Sinking Fund Accounts.

24. Regarding the grant of certain concessions in respect of ground rent etc. to Mr. Jafferally Fazulbhoy of his property at Abdul Rehman Street.

25. Statement of Budget Transfers in respect of amounts not exceeding Rs. 500 in each case sanctioned by the Standing Committee.

Schools Committee's letters—

26. Regarding the question of the introduction of Free and Compulsory Primary Education in B and E Wards.

27. Regarding the question of introducing compulsory primary education for Moslem girls up to 10 years of age in F and G Wards.

28. Reporting on a letter from Dr. Miss Avanbai M. Mehta, offering to sell her premises at Soparibaug for locating a group of Municipal Schools.

29. Recommending that Mr. A. R. Bhaiji be appointed Secretary, Schools Committee, as a temporary measure.

Letters from the Commissioner—

30. Requesting sanction to the area of a plot of land at Mahim sold to the Tramways Company being altered

31. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food, etc., destroyed by the Market Department.

32. Requesting sanction to the sale of a Municipal property at Lady Jamshedji Road.

33. Requesting sanction to a Municipal structure at Chembur being sold to the G.I.P. Railway Company.

34. Forwarding lists showing the breeding places of anopheles larvae of mosquitoes.

35. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of Sewers and drains in the City.

36. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

37. Requesting sanction to gratuities being paid to certain Municipal employees on the Kurla Deonar Railway Staff.

38. Requesting sanction to a plot of Municipal land at Masjid Bridge being leased to Mr. Damji Lalji.

39. Requesting sanction to certain plots of land at Dadar being leased to Mr. L. H. Kanhere on certain conditions.

40. Recommending that Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer and Professor V. R. Khanolkar of the G. S. M. College may be allowed to attend the 7th Congress of the Far Eastern Association of Tropical Medicine to be held in Calcutta in December next.

41. Requesting that the Resolution of the Corporation regarding the terms of settlement arrived at between the Municipality and certain parties for the exchange of lands in connection with the opening of Dadar Kumbharwada Road may be altered as proposed.

Government letters.

42-44. Forwarding a copy of Government Resolution—(42) Appointing Major R. A. Anderson, R.A.M.C. as a member of the Sanitary Committee, (43) Regarding the re-constitution of the existing special Advisory Committee for the purpose of completing their report on the Suburban Schemes and (44) Regarding the payment of fees to members of the re-constituted Special Advisory Committee.

45. Forwarding half-yearly return of patients treated in the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bombay.

46. Letter from Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Representative of the Corporation on the B.B. & C.I. Railway Local Advisory Committee—Submitting a report of the action taken by him with regard to the re-introduction of the system of issuing return tickets on the Suburban area of the B.B. & C.I. Railway.

47-48. Letters from Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot and Mr. W. H. Hammond—Resigning their seats on the Building Regulations, etc., Committee.

49. Letter from Mr. R. M. Chinoy—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

Letters from the Municipal Secretary—

50. Reporting the names of Councillors who are not members of even one Special Committee as required by the Rules.

51. Reporting the names of Councillors who have ceased to be members of certain Committees owing to their absence from those Committee's meetings.

52. Submitting certain particulars regarding notices of motions given by Councillors in the Corporation.

Notices of motions—

53-55. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—(53) For expressing opinion that the Commissioner should personally make all appointments vesting in him, (54) For expressing opinion that no Municipal employee shall sell, give, etc., "gratis", any fruits, flowers, fish, birds, to any body including the President of the Corporation, Chairman of the Standing and Schools Committees and Special Committees, the Commissioner and all Municipal Councillors, and (55) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether he is prepared to dismiss and prosecute Municipal employees guilty of dishonesty, etc., on the evidence of Municipal Councillors.

56. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz, seconded by Mr. S. K. Pupala—For expressing opinion that the Minimum starting salary of every menial in Municipal employ should not be less than Rs. 30 per mensem.

57-59. From Mr. Dostmahomed G. Khairaz—(57) For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to whether he has the sole right of engaging counsel in Municipal cases, (58) For requesting Government to introduce legislation for the registration and licensing of moneylenders and. (59) For expressing opinion that no members shall canvass votes for applicants to various posts in the Municipality.

60. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Dr. J. N. Choksy and Mr. S. K. Pupala—For expressing opinion that racing in Bombay should be restricted to the Race Horse Owners and 'bona fide' members of the Western India Turf Club.

61. From Dr. S. P. Mehta, seconded by Dr. M. N. Balsara—For appointing Mr. P. J. Marzban to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.

62. From Mr. S. K. Pupala—For appointing Mr. Y. G. Pandit to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.

63. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. S. L. Silam, Mr. V. D. Govindji, Mr. S. K. Pupala, and Mr. R. S. Nekaljay—For obtaining a report from the Markets and Gardens Committee as to the possibility of curtailing to the minimum or suspending the slaughter of bullocks, cows, etc., in the Bandra Slaughter Houses in view of the heavy loss of cattle in Gujarat owing to the floods.

64. From Mr. H. P. Mody, seconded by Dr. R. M. Mistry—For appointing Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee.

65-67. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe—(65) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the great steepness of the two ramps of the Dadar Foot overbridge, (66) For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the inadequacy of the recently opened 12 feet footbridge at Dadar and (67) For reqesting the G.I.P. Railway authorities to expedite the putting up of the overhead bridge a Dadar.

68. From Dr. E. Moses—For obtaining certain particulars about opium dens and clubs for smoking opium in Bombay.

69. From Mr. Hoosenally M Rahimtoola, seconded by Dr. R. M. Mistry—For appointing Sir Vasantrao A. Dabholkar, Kt., C.B.E., to be a member of the Markets and Gardens Committee.

70. From Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe, seconded by Mr. B. G. Parelkar, Mr. R. A. Gole and Dr. J. V. Vora—For obtaining a report as to whether the Assessment Department of the Municipality is not understaffed and overworked.

71. From Mr. W. H. Hammond, seconded by Mr. V.N. Chandavarkar—For requesting the Schools Committee to supply printed copies of their proceedings in full to the Corporation.

72. From Dr. E. Moses—For appointing Mr. Jehangir B. Petit to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee.

73. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that the retrenched Staff of the Improvement Trust drawing less than Rs. 500 should be preferred for employment in Municipal service if they are fit.

74. From Dr. R. M. Mistry, seconded by Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For appointing Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee.

75. From Dr. Khurshed J. J. Cursetji—For appointing Dr. Dinsha B. P. Master to be a member of the Medical Relief Committee.

76. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas, seconded by Mr. R. A. Gole and several other Councillors—For postponing 'sine die' the construction of the proposed new staircase from the 1st to the 2nd floor of the Municipal Office.

77. From Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola—For obtaining a report from the Commissioner as to when the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company propose to complete the Bellasis Bridge.

78. From Mr. R. K. Vaidya—For obtaining certain particulars about the conversion of certain private streets in G Ward into public streets.

79. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For expressing opinion that the power of appointing certain high officers of the Municipality should vest entirely in the Corporation.

80-83. From Mr. B. G. Parelkar, seconded by Mr. Nanabhai Luxumon—(80) For expressing opinion that the proposers and seconders of resolutions for referring questions to the various Committeees should be requested by the Chairmen of these Committees concerned to be present and take part in the Committe peroceedings when their resolutions come up for consideration; (81) For requesting the Tramways Committee to arrange with the Tramways Company, for a siding being provided at the Victoria Gardens to the west of the Tramway stand; (82) For requesting the Tramways Company to consider the advisability of erecting tramway stands at certain places and (83) For inviting the attention of the Tramways Company to the inconvenience caused to Tramway passengers during the monsoon owing to certain defects of the shutters in the windows of their cars.

Reports of Committees of the Corporation—

84. Regarding the revised bye-laws framed under sections 464-461 (vv) of the Municipal Act for Public Gardens, Parks and Open Spaces vested in or under the control of the Municipal Corporation.

85. Regarding the question of exempting licensed plumbers from undergoing a course of training at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

86. Regarding the question of renewing the term of office of the present Dean of the K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. M. College for a further period of 3 years.

87. Regarding the question of opening one free public Municipal Ayurvedic and one similar Yunani Dspensary in each ward of the City.

88. Regarding the proposed location by the Improvement Trust of a urinal, coffee shop etc. near the Tram Terminus at Dadar.

89. Regarding grants-in-aid payable by the Corporation to various Institutions in the City.

90. Regarding the appointment of Inspectors for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Bombay Prevention of Adulteration Act.

91. Confirmation of the proceedings of the Special Committees.

92. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding excerpts from the Committee's proceedings.

By Order of the President,

R. P. DESAI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 27th August 1927.

BARSI LIGHT RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED,

(Incorporated in England).

WANTED

STATION MASTERS and ASST. STATION MASTERS. Pay Rs. 30 to 50 p.m. according to qualifications. Only those who have actually worked in these capacities on Railways and hold clear certificates need apply to the undersigned before 10th September, 1927.

D. L. AJREKAR,
Traffic Superintendent.

Kurduwadi, 26-8-1927.

29201

FOR SALE.

GIN STORES.

1 Engine by Forrester and Co., Liverpool, 75 H.P.
1 Fire Engine (Steam) by Merry Weather and Sons.
1 Boiler by Stewart and Co., Glasgow.
1 Boiler.
60 Gins of four bearings by Platt complete.
11 Gins of five bearings by Platt frames only.
5 Gins American.
1 Gin by the Brown Cotton Gin Co. New London.
10 Gins of four bearings by A. D. Wadia.
1 Saw Bench by Thomas Robinson and Co., England.

Apply to the GIN & PRESS MANAGER.
MORVI STATE.

29202

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE

PLANTS FOR SALE.

ROADSIDE TREES, ornamental shrubs, climbers, palms, ferns and selaginellas of various kinds and many conservatory plants are available for immediate sale at the Trust Gardens, Mahaluxmi Flats behind Willingdon Sports Club.

For particulars apply Garden Superintendent.

(Sd.) T. R. S. KYNNERSLEY,
M. Inst. C. E.
Acting Engineer to the BOARD.

Bombay I. Trust.
Engr's. Office,
Near King's Circle,
Matunga, Bombay No. 19.
17-8-1927.

29153

PUBLIC N

CALCUTTA UN

NOTIC

THE SENATE will pro
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J. C. G.
R

Senate House.
The 6th August, 1927.

AMUSEMENTS.

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IN EARLY IF YOU DON
WANT TO MISS

Harold
Lloyd

IN

"THE FRESHMAN"

Opening for the Third Week after a nightly smashing record attendance

"THE FRESHMAN"

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PATHE SUPER GAZETTE

Time: 6-15, 8-15, and 10 P.M.

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Hurry! Hurry!

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THIS WEEK

Saurashtra Films Co.'s Picture

THE ARTIST LOVER

A COMIC DRAMA

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p.m. according
future prospects.
to:—Mr. JAG-
HRA, Pleader,
reasurer, Sanwal-
Industrial School,
29171

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HIN SKIN WALNUTS,
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RECOMMEND

MAGIC TOOTH DROPS

A Specific Remedy for Pyorrhea and
all other Dental Diseases.
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OMBAY GENERAL AGENCY
BOMBAY 8.
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AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.
120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT NARON DHURU STREET NEAR PYDHOWNIE.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for Pragji Vishram, the executor of the late Bai Oomerbai, widow of Mavjee Waljee and Receiver of the estate in pursuance of the directions in the consent order dated the 4th May 1927, in Suit No. 78 of 1925 (Virjee Valjee vs. Pragji Vishram and another) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will this day MONDAY, the 29th instant sell by Public Auction at 5 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property:—

All that piece of fazandari land (whereof Bapujee Dinnathjee Trilokeker is the Fazandar) together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Naron Dhuru Street, admeasuring about 138-8/9 square yards bearing Collector's New No. A|2700, New Survey No. 2101 (part), Cadastral Survey No. 660 Mandvi division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 890, Street Nos. 128-130, 132 and bounded on the East by the said Naron Dhuru Street, on the West by the Sweeper's passage, on the North by the property of Jetha Cooverjee and on the South by the property of Mankooverbai widow of Muljee Mavjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the vendor or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF THE "NEW OIL MILLS" AT WADALA (SEWRI).

Pursuant to the High Court order dated the 21st September, 1925, and under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Official Liquidator of the New Oil Mills, Co., Ltd., (in liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will this day MONDAY, the 29th instant, sell by Public Auction at 4 p.m. (S. T.), at their Rooms.

LOT NO. 1.

All that piece of land situate at Wadala on the Wadala Port Trust Estate admeasuring about 19,995 5/9 square yards bounded on the North by a proposed road and beyond that by land belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on the South and East by other land belonging to the said Trustees, and, on the West by a road and beyond that by other land of the said Trustees forming part of the Wadala Railway Yard, which said piece of land bears Cadastral Survey No. 8-358, Dadar, Naigaum Division.

LOT NO. 2.
DESCRIPTION OF MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

1 large structure of corrugated iron sheets for the main mills and oil cake godown.

1 large structure for the seed godown and castor oil and copra godown.

1 large structure for oil storing tanks and oil godown.

1 small structure for office.

1 bungalow of masonry work with small garden attached.

A number of small out-houses for servants built of corrugated iron sheets, railway sidings on both sides of the mills.

Oil machinery of electric motors from 30 to 90 B.H.P. Seed crushers grinders, hydraulic pumps and accumulators, oil filler presses, elevators, conveyors, moulding machines and oil boiling kettles, oil tanks, paring machines, bunkers, and rollers for seeds, steam-boiler, etc., etc.

Electric motors and machinery in working order.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, Attorneys for the Liquidator, or to the undersigned.

Private offers will be considered.

FURNITURE SALE AT MEDOWS STREET, FORT, NEXT TO TARACHAND PARASRAM, JEWELLERS.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, next to Tarachand Parasram, Jewellers, handsome and valuable specially made to order household furniture, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, large mirror back and marble top sideboards and dumbwaiters, drawing room suites, fancy cabinets, roll top writing tables, silver and book cases, reclining sofas, solid brass bedsteads with spring wire and mattresses, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, fancy swing with electric lights and silk tapestry lined, cloth and gown cupboards, large office tables, mirror back screens, hatstands, Jacobean furniture, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

FURNITURE SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 4TH SEPTEMBER AT 10-30 A.M. (S. T.) AT CHOWPATTI, "MARINE MANSION."

Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above place and time, richly made household furniture, Jacobean and Indian carved furniture, Persian and English carpets, E. lamp, and fans, wall and table clocks, sweet tone cabinet phonograph, engravings and oilpaintings, English Ice boxes, dining table and chairs, mirror side boards, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, lined Pegamoid leather, and full springed, fancy cabinets, brass vases and pots, silver and book cases, large and small writing tables, reclining sofas, single bed steads, mirror almyrahs, dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, crockery and cloth cupboards, hat stands, meat safes etc., etc.

Property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

BENNETT & CO.

THE WEATHER

MONSOON ACTIVE ON WEST COAST.

SIMLA, August 28.

The Arabian Sea monsoon remains active on the West Coast and has penetrated into the interior of the Peninsula. The Bay current is active over Burma and Assam and has extended up the Gangetic Plain under the influence of the low pressure area over that region yesterday. Conditions are slowly becoming favourable for the formation of a depression in North Bay of Bengal.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bihar, United Provinces East, Central India West, Kumaon Hills, Rajputana, Konkan and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, United Provinces West, Central India East, Central Provinces East, Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad South, Mysore, Madras Deccan and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in Orissa, Central Provinces West, Punjab, Gujarat and Madras South-east.

Chief amounts are: Victoria Point one inch, Mergui and Amherst one and a half, Bassein and Toungoo one, Kyaukpyu three, Gauhati two, Silchar one, Cherrapunji, Mymensingh and Sambalpur one and a half, Purnea two, Lucknow and Bahraich one and a half, Agra three quarters, Roorkee one, Sutna four, Raipur two, Montagomery one and a half, Jodhpur, Ajmer, Udaipur and Mount Abu one, Karwar three, Mercara one and a half, Mangalore three, and Salem two.

Forecast:—Some decrease in Rajputana and increase round the head of the Bay.—A. P.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

FOR THE 27TH AUGUST 1927.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th August 1927, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are mostly clear. Humidity is in excess at Hissar and in defect at Rawalpindi. Temperature was below normal at the aforesaid station and almost as usual elsewhere.

The United Provinces.—Agra reports 1.45" of rain. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess in the west of the province. Temperature did not differ much from the normal, except at Agra, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

Sind and Rajputana.—Jodhpur has had 0.56" of rain, Ajmer 0.93", Kotah 0.96" and Mount Abu 1.20". Skies are clear or lightly clouded over Sind and north Rajputana and moderately to heavily clouded over the rest of Rajputana. The air is locally more humid than usual in west aRjputana. Temperature was below normal at Kotah and almost as usual elsewhere.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Neemuch has had 1.40" of rain and Indore 0.16". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is nearly normal. Temperature was almost as usual throughout the division.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore reports 1.67" of rain, Saugor 0.10" and Raipur 2.62". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Vapour in air is in excess at Jubbulpore. Maximum temperature was lower than usual at the aforesaid station and higher at Khandwa; the minimum was nearly normal everywhere.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 0.10" of rain, Ratnagri and Marmagao each 0.60" and Karwar 0.87". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature was nearly normal in the division. Bombay recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 85deg.2 (1deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 77deg.4 (normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad reports 0.14" of rain. Skies are lightly clouded over the central parts of the division and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is almost as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal.

General Remarks.—The depression over the Central Provinces has disappeared after causing an extension of rainfall in the central parts of the country. The monsoon has been active on the west coast, but generally weak in the interior of the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana, Central India West, the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the west United Provinces, the Central Provinces, Hyderabad, Mysore and on the north Madras coast. The chief amounts, besides those already mentioned, are 0.77" at Mangalore, 0.32" at Calicut, 0.81" at Cochin, 0.53" at Trivandrum, 0.72" at Masulipatam and 0.18" at Bangalore.

Forecast.—A decrease of rainfall is probable in Rajputana and Central India West.

NORTH KANARA'S EFFORTS.

A committee for collecting funds for the Gujrat Flood Relief Fund was appointed here on the 8th instant with Mr. S. P. Pandit, High Court Pleader, as chairman. The committee set to work in earnest and uptill now Rs. 1178/- have been collected. A procession was led through the main streets of the town and money, rice and clothes were collected. The collections and cloths have been forwarded to the proper quarters.

LAW AND THE DISTRESSED.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY AND RELIEF FUNDS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Aug. 24.

At the special general meeting of the Surat Municipality held yesterday evening under the presidentship of Dr. M. K. Dixit, M.L.C., r. A. Pandit moved a proposition to contribute Rs. 1,500 (fifteen hundred) to the Central Flood Relief Fund, Bombay, and obtain the necessary sanction of the Government therefor. Mr. P. M. Desai raised a point of order, stating that the proposition was *ultra vires*, in view of Section 66 of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1923. After some discussion on the legal aspect of the proposition the President requested the mover of the proposition to withdraw it for the present, and await the decision of the Government, in respect to such resolutions passed by the Poona and Belgaum Municipalities.

Dr. C. J. Ghia, who is also a member of the local non-official Flood Relief Committee, and Mr. Gulabdas Saraiya opposed to grant the permission of withdrawal of the proposition, whereupon the proposition could not be withdrawn despite the wishes of the mover and the President had, therefore, to rule the proposition out of order.

SURAT FLOOD RELIEF.

A total sum of Rs. 34,486 has uptil now been contributed to the Surat District Flood Relief Committee appointed under the chairmanship of the Collector of Surat, which will be sent to the Central Flood Relief Committee of Bombay in due course. The work of collecting funds is still in progress.

THANA'S QUOTA TO FLOOD RELIEF.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Aug. 26.

It is gratifying to note that Thana is not going to lag behind other towns in the suburbs in the matter of contributing its quota to help the distressed in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Sind. It is understood that the local Committee has collected about Rs. 3,000 and the total figure is expected to mount up to Rs. 5,000. The members of the Thana Bar have sent in their humble contribution of Rs. 600 while the New Hindu Cricket Club have forwarded Rs. 42 to the Central Flood Relief Committee.

DRAMA IN AID OF FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

Last Wednesday Sri Arya Natak Samaj Company staged its popular drama, "Sati Manjari," as a benefit performance in aid of the Flood sufferers of Gujarat and Kathiawad. Mr. C. F. Andrews presided. Messrs. J. B. Petit, N. Desai, B. N. Mahashari, Seth Chiman Lal Jithabhai, Dorabji Dhanji Shah, Seth N. Kalubhai Shah were amongst those present. The proceeds from the sale of tickets amounted to Rs. 3,000 while about Rs. 1,000 were collected on the stage. This is the third benefit performance given by the Company.

COLLECTIONS BY BOMBAY LADIES

The following is further list of donations received by the Rashtriya Stree Sabha in aid of the flood relief fund:—

Ben Shirinbai P. Jijibhai 250-0-0, N. Manekchand Kesturchand and Sons Rs. 101-0-0, Parsiben Rs. 100-0-0, Malaya Vyenkaya Tamewar Rs. 501-0-0, Madhavbag collection Rs. 220-0-0.

Including smaller contribution this list announces receipt of Rs. 2,691-8-0.

Received through Hindu Mohila Samaj pathiser, Rs. 101-0-0, Mrs. Manjulabai Mr. Shapurji Rs. 101-0-0, Lady Sym-Laud Rs. 100-0-0, Mrs. Deshmukh Rs. 700-0-0, Through Avantikabai Rs. 100-0-0

One Gentleman 4 Bales Khadi, Rashtriy Street Subha 3 Bales Khadi, Barsi Mills 1 Bales Cloth, Tricumdas Purshotam 4 bags Bajri, A Hindu Lady 3 bags

MR BHARUCHA AND NAGPUR SATYAGRAHA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Whom should I congratulate—the "Chronicle", or my kindly friends—whose love for me is overflowing to-day? Of course, Tairsee Bhai tops the list supported by Nensey Bhai and Saboochakhawalla Bhai! I have not the pleasure of meeting or knowing the last named writer, but the others are old friends. Let me now reply to Nensey Bhai's letter.

(1) The undersigned has neither courted nor dreaded jail life, and so Nensey Bhai's insinuation is besides the point.

(2) For, this writer has spoken out his mind freely and fully at all times; and has not cared for the favours or frowns of anyone.

(3) He had arranged with Mr. Vithalbhai Patel to go to Nagpur for the Flag Satyagraha, and accordingly, he closed his office in May or June 1923.

(4) Even on the present occasion, he went to Nagpur on the quiet; for he loathed the idea of volunteers coming to receive him clapped in jail for carrying swords whilst he was free.—Yours etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

ARYA NATAK SAMAJ'S CONTRIBUTION

Last Monday, the Sri Arya Natak Samaj Company staged their well-known drama "Sansar Laila," at the Balliwala Grand Theatre as a benefit performance in aid of the Gujarat Relief Fund. Among those present were Raja Pratapgirji Narsingirji, Seth Maneck Lal, Mr. Usman Sobani, Mr. Dorabji Dhanji, Seth Nakobhai Kalubhai Shah and others. Raja Pratapgirji was in the chair. The income from the sale proceeds of tickets amounted to Rs. 4,600 while the sum of Rs. -,500 was collected on the stage. Besides this, Seth Manecklal contributed Rs. 1,000, Raja Pratapgirji Rs. 552, and Rani Sahiba Rs. 151. The Raja also awarded two gold medals, one to Bai Munnibai, the actress, and the other to the Proprietor of the Company. Both the recipients, however, paid the price of the medals to the Relief Fund.

UNITY IN COUNCILS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please insert the following few lines in your esteemed paper?

Pt. Motilal says, "unity of all political parties in the Councils is impossible." Every right thinking man will then think how a leader like Pt. Motilal is going to unite the whole country to fight for Swaraj. Unity in the Councils and in the country is an essential thing to-day. Therefore, I appeal to him most humbly as a man in the street to try his level best to do same.—Yours, etc.

PANDHARINATH R. KANVINDAY.
Khotachi Wadi,
Bombay, No. 4.
August 23.

SECOND INSTALMENT THROUGH MRS A P SABAVALA

Amount previously acknowledged in the 1st instalment Rs. 5,263-2, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Bart., Rs. 5,000, Lady Cowasjee Jehangir (Sr.) Rs. 1,500, Mrs. Aimai J. Commissariat Rs. 202, A Parsee Lady Rs. 250, Miss Hilla P. D. Patel Rs. 101, Mr. and Mrs. Munchershaw Talyarkhan Rs. 101, In memory in Bai Sherinbai P. N. Wadia Rs. 100, Mrs. P. D. Patel Rs. 100.

Grand total Rs. 44,442-13-6 including tesser contributions.

Contributors whose names have already been announced in the first list and who have not yet sent in their subscription are hereby urgently requested to do so at an early date. Subscriptions may be sent to either of the Joint Hon. Treasurers, Javshri Raiji, Watcha Ghandy Road, Gamdevi, or (2) Jerbai Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, "The Cliff," Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.

BOMBAY WOMENS' FLOOD FUND

From the list of subscriptions to the Bombay Women's Flood Relief Fund promised at the public meeting of the ladies of Bombay held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall on the 9th inst. the following donations of Rs. 250 and over are given below:—

Through the lady members of the Theosophical Society (earmarked for the use of Parsis) Rs. 875, Mrs. Ishwardas Laxmidas Rs.250, The Dholka Union Club (earmarked for Dholka Relief Fund) Rs. 300, Mrs. Dinbai Koovorjee Mehta Rs. 250, Messrs. Ardasher Hormusjee Dinshaw & Co. Rs. 300, Through Santa Cruz Stree Mandal Rs. 403, Rani Champawati Pratapgirji Rs. 250, Seva Sadan Society Rs. 1,000, through the Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal Rs. 3,001, through the members of the Bhagini Samaj Rs. 2,880, Bai Lilabehn Surajmal L. Zaveri Rs. 1,000, through Mrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy: In memory of my dear parents Avabai and Jamsetjee Rs. 251, Dr. Miss Jerbanoo Mistry Rs. 25, Lady P. M. Mehta Rs. 100, Mrs. G. A. Thomas Rs. 30, a Parsee sympathiser in memory of his father Rs. 5, through Dr. Miss Navrange: Dr. Mrs. DeMonte Rs. 250, Mrs. Shaffi Tyebjee Rs. 200, through Lady Petit: Mr. and Mrs. Rustom D. N. Wadia Rs. 500, M.C.T. Rs. 300, through Mrs. K. M. Munshi: Girdharlal Hirlal Mehta Rs. 501, Dharamsukhram P. Tripathi (for Nadiad Relief Fund) Rs. 500, through Mrs. S. F. Talyerkhan: Dr. Miss Shirin F. Taraporevala Rs. 501, Mr. Pestonjee Fakirjee Sidhwa Rs. 501, Mr. Kawasjee Fakirjee Sidhwa Rs. 301, Lady Cowasjee Jehangir (junior) Rs. 500, from Mrs. Madgaokar: Staff from other mills worth Rs. 250, five bales of cloth from Messrs. E. D. Sassoon Mills, Mrs. F. Katrak (5 gold buttons worth Rs. 30), through Mrs. A. P. Sabavalla: Mrs. Mafatlal Gagalbhoy Rs. 500, Mrs. M. A. Jinnah Rs. 500, Mrs. D. D. Petit Rs. 300, Mrs. Maneckbai A. Dubash Rs. 300, Mrs. A. P. Sabavala Rs. 250, Miss Shanti Deckaran Rs. 300.

Subscribers who have not yet paid in their subscriptions to the above Fund which acts in co-operation with the Central Flood Relief Fund, are hereby requested to remit the same at an early date to the undersigned.

JERBAI BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Joint Hon. Treasurer.
"The Cliff"
Ridge Road, Malabar Hill.
Bombay, 15th Aug., 1927.

BOMBAY WOMENS' CONTRIBUTIONS

The second list of contributors to the Bombay Women's Flood Relief Fund which has been affiliated to the Central Flood Relief Fund:—

Amount previously acknowledged Rs. 27,121-13-6. Through Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal Rs. 4,500, (ear-marked for Bhalpardesh Rs. 1,000, Bakrola Rs. 500, Bawla Rs. 500 Sojitra Rs. 500, Dakore Rs. 500, Rajkara Rs. 500, Matar Rs. 500, Nadiad Rs. 500,) through Mrs. Munshi: Uuwala Peroshaw and Papa Rs. 100, Mrs. Jayabehn Pandia (ear-marked for the expenses of volunteers who are going to Baroda) Rs. 501, through Mrs. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Rs. 25, through Mrs. Ali Nimazee Rs. 100, through Mrs. Sirur: From Mrs. Lalitabai Lalubhai Nagerdas Rs. 101, through Lady Petit: From a Parsee Lady (if possible for the use of the Parsis) Rs. 100, Mrs. H. Tyebjee Rs. 100, through Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata. From Mrs. Ardesher N. Moos Rs. 100, Mrs. Gulbai M. Beesana Rs. 100, and two bundles of apparels. Through Mrs. S. D. Saklatwala: The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., Rs. 300, Mrs. Sitaram Potdar Rs. 100. Through Mrs. Shuffi Tyebjee and Mrs. Dehdusti: Mrs. Rukibai mother of mous.—A.P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

S.S. Vita, Capt. Dane from Busreh.

S.S. Badarpur, Capt. Wright from Rangoon.

S.S. Arabia, Capt. Ferrara from Genoa.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, Aug. 28.

S.S. Ridderkerk, Capt. Corton for Hamburg.

S.S. Weirbank, Capt. Murray for Calcutta.

S.S. Badarpur, Capt. Wright for Rangoon.

S.S. Vita: The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Vita, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Arabia: The M. Italiana steamer Arabia, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Genoa, with a general cargo.

S.S. Badarpur: The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Badarpur, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon, with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S.S. Ridderkerk: The E. D. Sassoon Company's steamer Ridderkerk, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S.S. Weirbank: The Graham T. Company's steamer Weirbank, sailed yesterday from Calcutta with ballast.

S.S. Badarpur: The Shaw Wallace Company's steamer Badarpur, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

S.S. Britania, from Liverpool, Agents: Graham Trading Company:—

112 bales and 110 cases cotton yarn; 486 cases and 222 bales coloured piecegoods; 7 bales and 13 cases art silk and cotton piece-goods; 31 cases cotton and art silk; 33 cases cotton and art silk; 33 cases and 8 bales cotton fents; 383 cases and 405 bales cottons; 20 cases dhoties; 186 cases traps; 36 cases card clothing; 20 bags black rivets; 14 cases cotton and art silk manufacturings; 100 kegs borax crystals; 185 cases earthenware pans; 5,240 bundles galvanized corrugated sheets; 10 cases window glass; 184 cases beer; 150 bags fine salt; 48 cases woollen piece-goods; 1,250 bags and 21 casks soda ash; 80 kegs soda crystals; 40 drums calcium chloride; 20 drums silicate of soda; 467 drums caustic soda; 105 bales wool tops; 10 cases cotton wool; 11 cases bobbins; 8 cases mild steel keys; 249 bags keys; 20 cases asbestos cement tiles; 58 cases asbestos cement sheets; 10 cases cycles; 500 bundles black sheet waster; 41 bundles paper; 50 bundles iron sheets; 625 bundles galvanized p. sheets; 12 cases hosiery; 12 cases earthenware; 20 casks hoes; 25 cts. zinc tanks; 88 cases bacon; 250 bundles steel bars; 65 cases colour; 39 drums varnish; 2,139 boxes and cases soap; 183 bales old newspaper; 9 bales paper; 40 drums ghee; 63 cases ginning sundries; 12 bags washers; 80 drums lubricating oil; 41 cases iron screws; 25 cases galvanized redging; 10 cases millboards; 304 cases art silk yarn; 50 cases w. s. pulleys; 20 coils steel wire; 75 drums izal; 12 bags picking sticks; 26 bundles iron plates; 125 cases lead plates; 12 cases steel bars; 80 bundles fragon; 42 drums stamping paste; 20 kegs mercine glazed powders; 20 cases tinned meats; 37 cases cisterns; 72 cases toilet soap; 10 cases woollen yarn; 500 cases buffer rod; 30 cases tobacco; 226 cases cigarettes; 41 bales wool; 10 cases compositions; 9 trusses rope; 90 bundles top and button rings; 43 bundles and 14 loose rubber tyres; 250 bundles mild steel sheets, 12 drums chloride of zinc.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

S.S. Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—

500 lbs. cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 2,000 bundles cotton raw, 500 bundles cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

For Osaka: 3 pieces sandal wood, L. K. Visonji and Co.

S.S. Nyanza for Kobe:—

1,000 bales cotton raw, G. K. Kaisha Ltd.; 1,400 bales cotton raw, Ozu Burin and Co. Ltd.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Ozu Burin and Co. Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, Madhavdas Amersey and Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Curramcy Damjee Co.; 500 bales cotton raw; Japan Cotton Trading Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

late Mr. Abdul Kadar Bawla Rs. 500, Mrs. T. M. Kajiji Rs. 250, Mrs. Mohisnr B. Tyebjee Rs. 101, Bai Meherbann E. Kurwa (in memory of E. E. Kurwa) Rs. 101, Lady Yusuf Rs. 100, A. Dawoody Pohra Rs. 100, Mrs. Hajee Zakaria Hajee Patel Rs. 100. Through Dr. Kashibai Nowrange: Mrs. Morarjee Kanjee Rs. 101.

RELIEF TO GUJARAT.

PATEL FUND REACHES RS 40,000

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

The Gujarat Flood Relief Fund has now reached the total of forty thousand rupees. This sum includes a sum of ten thousand rupees donated by a friend of the Hon. Mr. Patel who wishes to remain anonymous.—A.P.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS: N. Y.:—Early declined 22 points on long liquidation. Improved 72 points on trade and speculative buying. Slight profit-taking. Futures 30 to 41 points higher.

LOCAL:—Firm buying by Commission Houses. Closed strong. 19 rupees higher.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables to-days.—

October highest 21-82 (2-31 p.m.) lowest 21-10 (10-25 a.m.)

Market advanced on trade buying speculative buying, less, for sale.

Liverpool.—9-20 a.m. Eastern belt heavy rains weather cool.

Liverpoo. 10-40 a.m. Long liquidation; stoploss orders being reached.

Liverpool. 9 p.m. Good trade fixing call sales. Weather map moderate rains in the Aalantic coast.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable.

Liverpool market poor owing to long liquidation and reactionary selling New York advanced on unfavourable crop accounts. Some trade buying.

Liverpool of the 26th inst:—

"New York cables:—Bulls re-buying consequence rains Oklahoma, Carolina cold weather Western belt."

New York of 25th inst.

"Weekly weather unfavourable deterioration reported generally except few sections market absorbs realizing very well undertone continues firm."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cables:—

From their Liverpool friends:—

"Forecast showers East Texas.

"East would be unfavourable.

"West favourable."

From their New Orleans friends:—

"Liquidation well absorbed.

"Market will be higher, if crop accounts continue unfavourable. There is a "Bull' movement under way and "cotton is passing in strong hands."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden Co. cable under date 26th Inst. as under:—

"Operators are buying on alarming "crop reports."

AMERICANS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

Yesterday the New York futures Market opened quiet on unfavourable Liverpool Cables and declined 22 points below previous day's closing prices on long liquidation. At the decline there was heavy buying for both trade and speculative interests and sellers being scarce, prices registered an advance of 72 pts. Towards the close there was some profit taking and prices eased off 10 points. Futures closed at a rise of 46 to 42 points for near deliveries and 30 to 35 points for distant options. Spot Cotton prices were raised by 40 points to 21-95C.

The New Orleans Market had a firm Sessions and futures closed at a gain of 39 to 43 points. Spot Cotton continues in good demand and prices improved 43 points to 21-30 cent.

The Liverpool Market opened unduly weak on account of long liquidation but later on prices ruled steady on trade fixing call sales. The forward contracts closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. Spot prices were reduced 14 points to 11.15 d. per lb. and sales were reported 6000 bales.

No day passes without rains in some sections of the Cotton Belt. Yesterday heavy rains are reported from the Eastern belt. The general nature of the weather is cool. Moderate rain is said to have fallen in the Atlantic Coast. Looking to the general state of the crop, there is no improvement worth mentioning, while deterioration is increasing with serious insect damage.

If present unfavourable weather continues any longer, it will cause further reduction in the crop estimates. As we find that in each of last three seasons, Bureau's first estimate had been 1 1/2 to 2 million bales short of the final outturn but in the three seasons proceeding those, the error was of a similar quantity in the opposite direction. The reason being favourable and unfavourable weather during the growing period, which at present is not favourable.

LOCAL MARKET.

Owing to the meeting of the Brokekrs Owing to the meeting of the Brokers' Rs. 439 for Broach A|M delivery at 1-30 p.m. in sympathy with higher quotations from New York. There was heavy general buying by commission houses and the market closed at 3 p.m. strong as under. Sewri market remained closed. The Brokers' Association has resolved to allow trading in forward contracts between 12 p.m. and 6 p.m., while the East India Cotton Association allows trading from 11-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m.

Broach A|M. 339 345|4 339 345|4.
Oomra D|J. 405 410|4 405 410|4.
Bengal D|J. 365 370|12 365 370|12.

EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 27|32.
Bank's selling D D 1|5 7|8.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A 1|6 1|8.
Bank's buying T T 1 5 29|32.
Bank's buying D D 1|5 15|16.
Tone of Exchange.—Steady Dull.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 902.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A Frcs. 972.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 957.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 130 3|4.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P 126 3|4.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 134

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 168 3|4.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1|4

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D 277 1/2

London—Gold per oz. Ready 84.11 1|2.
London—Silver per oz. Ready 25.4.
London—Silver per oz. Forward 25.4.
Tone of Silver.—Quiet. India bought. China bought and sold. Undertone steadier but buyers not pressing.
American Cross Rate dol. 4.86 7|32.
Paris Cross Rate Frcs 124.01.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Aug. 27.

3 Months 4 5|16 per cent.
6 Months 4 15|32 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3|4 per cent.
1 month 2 1|2 per cent.
3 months 2 1|2 per cent.
6 Months 3 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Aug. 26.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	20-1|4
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	115
P. & O. Banking Corporation	3-3|4
National Bank	50-1|4
Eastern Bank	6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 per cent	86-5|8
Conversion Loan	75-1|8
Indian Loan 5-1|2 p.c.	101-3|4
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 p.c	56
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	66-1|4
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	70-1|4
Consols	54-3|4
War Loan 5 per cent	101-7|8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	93

BARGAINING SPIRIT AGAIN!

STATE BANK AT COST OF GOLD MOHUR

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

Political interest to-day centres round the conference which was held at the Viceregal Lodge last evening about the Reserve Bank Bill. It appears that no conclusions were reached at that conference but it is clear that four important issues have developed on which there is conflict of opinion and round which compromise proposals centre. Government while anxious to concede the state bank scheme insist on nonofficials giving up the demand for gold mohur, the right of the legislatures to elect the directorate of the bank etc. Early this morning some of the members had a discussion with Sir Basil Blackett but nothing definite towards a compromise has materialised. It is understood that the nonofficial party executives will meet tomorrow but the chances of compromise do not appear to be very bright.

The Select Committee on the Bamboo Paper Pulp Bill discussed the measure to-day and accepted it unanimously except on a very few minor points.

The Mahomedan members of the Assembly met this evening when the opportunity was taken of reviewing the communal situation. Ali brothers also participated in the conversations. It is reported that the discussion centred round the Government bill to penalise the slander of prophets. Well informed legal circles hold that the bill is too wide but there is practically no objection from any quarter to the principle of the measure.—A. P.

FINED FOR ASSAULT AND INSULT.

A squabble in the Sassoon Building at Elphinstone Circle resulted in a police court case in which Joseph Menoses charged Ben Vernon, Monsurat, Cecil Veraon and Miller with causing hurt and insult before before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawall at the Esplanade Police Court.

The case of the complainant was that he was the sub-tenant of the first accused whom he paid the rent, but the accused did not pay his rent to the landlady. He therefore wrote a letter to the landlady requesting her to transfer the room to his name as there was likelihood of his goods being attached with the goods of the accused No. 1. This annoyed the accused who one evening called on the complainant, abused him and assaulted him with the assistance of the other accused.

The accused admitted the brawl having taken place, but pleaded not guilty in regard to the injury to the complainant.

His Worship convicted the first accused on evidence and fined him Rs. 25. The other three accused were discharged.

Mr. Vijaykar, pleader, appeared for the complainant while the accused were defended by Mr. J. J. Athaido, pleader.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

EXTENT OF DAMAGE.

LARGE BUSINESS IN TEXTILE PRODUCTS

In view of sensational reports received during the last week of damage to the cotton crop of America and in view of prices of cotton rising every day, the following telegraphic review on the first Bureau Report published on 8th August by Mr. Fooshi appears in the "Manchester Guardian" of the 9th August:—

"The unexpected low official production forecast was a distinct shock to the trade, and was followed by heavy general buying and the widest advance for several years. Though there is much scepticism in some quarters as to the accuracy of the report, its effect was vastly strengthened by the emphasis of the Crop Reporting Board on the weevil situation and the general recognition that the weather has generally been unfavourable in much of Oklahoma and practically all the central and eastern districts since the date covered by the official returns. Spinners and spot interests are the heaviest buyers. Apart from limited hedging, profit-taking is the principal source of contract supply.

Showery to rainy conditions have prevailed since August 1 in Eastern Oklahoma and in all other States, except Texas, where the weather is generally hot and dry outside the west and north-west. This is unusually favourable for weevil propagation, and infestation is increasing rapidly. Migration is already becoming free. The damage is assuming serious proportions in the lower two-thirds of South Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama, and becoming increasingly heavy in Louisisma and Southern Mississipi, and locally in Texas. Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Eastern North Carolina. The crop is believed to have lost ground everywhere except in the major portion of Texas, in Western Oklahoma, and in the Piedmont region of the Carolinas. Further August rains would be harmful, even apart from their bearing on the weevil situation.

On account of the small crop indication and the strength of the market growers are asking a relatively firmer basis. Domestic and foreign spinners are badly equipped with forward cotton, and are absorbing most of the current offerings, thus reducing the pressure of hedges. The sharp rise in cotton has brought a more active demand and a substantial advance in coloured finished goods. The mill position is unusually good. The report of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants shows that unfilled orders to the end of July are 80 per cent. ahead, while stocks are 38 per cent. behind the same date of last year. There has been no appreciable slowing down of production. A leading Worth Street authority thinks that a large business in textile products is assured for the balance of the year."

DETAILS OF THE REPORT.

	1927 Aug. 1	1926 Aug. 1	1925 Aug. 1	10-yea avg.
Virgina	75	72	75	75
North Carolina	78	70	75	74
South Carolina	66	53	62	66
Georgia	65	59	66	64
Florida	71	74	80	67
Missouri	61	7.	84	79
Tennesee	69	70	82	75
Alabama	70	67	74	68
Mississipi	68	68	81	71
Louisiana	64	67	69	65
Texas	69	73	49	66
Oklahoma	75	79	72	75
Arkansas	68	71	87	74
New Mexico	83	90	75	
Arizona	65	88	92	
California	99	93	90	92
Other States	67	73		
Average	69.5	69.8	65.6	69.1

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Aug. 27.

October	22.33 plus .59
December	22.62 plus .66
January	22.63 plus .71
March	22.75 plus .70
May	22.81 plus .65
Middling Spot	22.60 plus 65

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Aug. 27.

October	22.21 plus .66
January	22.55 plus .70
Middling Spot	22.00 plus .70

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Aug. 27.

Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	26,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's Exports to the Continent	1,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

August	11.39 plus .42
September	11.39 plus .42
October	11.47 plus .42
November	11.50 plus .40
December	11.57 plus .41
January	11.60 plus .40
February	11.60 plus .39
March	11.62 plus .37
April	11.61 plus .36
May	11.65 plus .36
June	11.57 plus .34
July	11.54 plus .34
August	11.47 plus .34
Middling Spot	11.60 plus .45

SALES.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

Scinde Good	9.10 plus .40
" Fully Good	9.30 plus .40
" Fine	9.50 plus .40
Bengal Good	9.10 plus .40
" Fully Good	9.30 plus .40
" Fine	9.50 plus .40
Oomra Good	9.55 plus .40
" Fully Good	9.50 plus .40
" Fine	10.15 plus .40
Broach Good	9.35 plus .40
" Fully Good	10 15 plus .40
" Fin	10 45 plus .40

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Aug. 27.

August	19.42 plus .72
September	19.62 plus .72
October	19.63 plus .72
November	19.84 plus .72
December	19.82 plus .72
January	19.80 plus .73
February	19.78 plus .73
March	19.76 plus .73
April	19.76 plus .73
May	19.73 plus .73
June	19.72 plus .73
July	19.72 plus .73
August	19.72 plus .73
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	20.10 plus .65

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 27.

Silver:—Market quiet.

Spot	25-3|16
Forward	25-3|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 27.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4|4|11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Aug. 27.

Interest Day to Day Loans	2-3|4 p.c.
Interest 7 Days' market Loans	3-1|2 p.c.
Bank Bills 3 months	4-5|16 p.c.
Bank Bills 6 months	4-15|32 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months	4-3|4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months	5-1|4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Aug. 27.

T.T. Berlin on London	unquoted
T.T. Amsterdam on London	unquoted
T.T. Brussels on London	34.92
T.T. Madrid on London	28.91
T.T. Milan on London	unquoted
T.T. Berne on London	25.21
T.T. Paris on London	124.02
T.T. London on Prague	164.00

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Aug. 27.

Cottonseed, Bombay:
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £8|17 6.
Castorseed, Bombay:
Aug|Sept. shipment value £18|0|0
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:
Aug|Sept. shipment value £19 5|0.

LINSEED.

London, Aug. 27.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton:
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £17|15|0.
Sept|Oct. shipment buyers £17|15 0.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. ton:
About to Hull paid £15|17 6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers £18|10 0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Aug. 27.

Linseed Oil, naked London, cwt:
Sept|Dec. delivery sellers 31 3-1|2.
Jan.|Apl. delivery sellers 32 3.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 27.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard, No. 25, C and F Bombay:
Aug|Sept per cwt 15|1-1|2.
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15|3-3 4)
Jan|Mar. per cwt. 15|6-3|4.
C and F Bombay:—
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15|5|-1|2.
C and F Karachi:
Oct|Dec. per cwt. 15|6-1|4.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 27.

Para Rubber Value 1|3-1|2.

COFFEE.

New York, Aug. 27.

Coffee Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 13-7|16.

STOCKS AND SHA

MILL SHARES STEADY.

MILL SHARES:

Cotton mill shares ruled steady owing rumours of large p mills. The principal strength is centred in Bombay Dyeing exists some doubt for the later concern butthe first one one and prices are likely to improve fur her. There was values of other mill shares.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Tata Iron shares were almost steady There was not mu dro, Andhra and Tata Power-Hydro preference and Andhr nest enquiry. Budies were subject to profit taking. P. that the Select Committee has declined the proposal of hiher

SECURITIES:

With a slight improvement in prices, th market closed qu

BANKS.

Bank of India (100-150) Pd. 10 p.m. 80.
Baroda (100-50 Pd.) 14 p.c. 87.
Central Co-operative (50) 8 p.c. 68-1|2.
Central (£50, 25) 10 p.c. 28.
Eastern (£10-5) 8 p. c. 82-8.
Imperial (00) p. c. 1410.
Imperial Contributory (125 Pd.) 16 p.c. 351-4.
Union (5) 4 annas Rs. 3/14.

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi Portland Cement (10) 29-4.
Central India Mining (10) 26.
Indian Cement (250) 191-4.
Katni Cement (100) (O) 172-8
Katni Cement (40) (D) 590.
Punjab Cement O. (10) 7/14.
Punjab Cement P. (10) 13.
Shivrajpur (10) 53

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej (500) 16 p..e. 91
Amritsar Pattis (100) 10-1|2) p.c. 14
Central Provinces (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 102-8
Dhond Baramati Ry. (100) 6 p.c. 102.
Gujerat (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 5.1|4 p.c. 102.
Larkana (100) 4 p.c. 88-1|2.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77|8.
Mymensingh (100) 5 p.c. 96.
Pachora Pamnur (100) 5 p.c. 89.
Sara Sirajgunj (100) 5 p.c. 97-8
Sialkot Narrowal (100) 5-1|2 p.c. 107-1|2 xd.
Sind Light (100) 12 p.c. 142.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 722-8
Upper Sind (100) 2 p.c. 80.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 81.
Surat Electric (O) 100, 5 p.c. 91.
Andhra Valley (O) (1,000) 805
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 967|8.
Bombay Tramways (O) 50 4-1|2 145-10.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 70.
Surat Electric P. 100 (50) 6.1|2 p.c. 90
Tata Hydro Elec. O. (100) 30, 1091-4-0.
Tata Hydro Pref. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1,010.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 557-8-0.
Tata Power, P. (1,000) 867|8.
Karachi Electricity (100) 6 p.c. 104.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) Rs. 315.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 80, 548-12.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17.12 207|8.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 55 538 /12.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 800.
New Mofussil (400) Rs. 607|8.
New Prince of Wales (500) Rs. 20, 570.
Volkart C. P. (500) Rs. 25, 540.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS. (DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).

Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 10. 403-12.
Apollo (30) nil. 6, 5.
Berar Mills (200) Rs. 20. 220.
Bombay Cotton Mfg. (500) 342|8.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 93, 960.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 15 555.
Central India P. (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 485
central (100) 20, 428-12.
Crescent (100) 208-12.
Colaba Mills (100) 138-12
Dawan (250) 80, 718-12.
David (500) 245.
E. D. Sassoon United. (10 F. Paid) Rs. 9/15/6.
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 130
Elphinstone (100) nil 17|8.
Fazulbhoy Mills (200) 20, x 922-8
Framji Petit (1,000) 650.
Globe (100) 30.
Gokak Mills (100) 5, 131-4
Indore Malwa (100) 77-12
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 236-4.
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 75.
Kasturchand (500) 29
Kohinoor (500) nil, 1290
Luxmi Cotton (1,00) 300, 6570.
Madhavji Dharamsey (100) nil, 116-4.
Maneckji Petit (1,000) 1,750.
Madras United (250) Rs. 15, 500
Mysore (50) 20 p.c. 137-8.
Meyer Sassoon)160) 90.
Morarji Goculdas (1,000) 50, 2,200.
New Great Mills 313-12.
New City Mills (100) 132-8.
Paranev Mill 230, 267.
Pearl Mill (230) 580.
Phoenix (100) 10, 402-8.
Simplex (100) 183-12.
Sassoon Cotton (100) 13-1|2.
Sassoon Silk (50) 5-1|2 70.
Sholapur (10,000) 200 8,200/ xd.
Sir Baruchа Mills (100) 24|8.
Swadesh Mills (100) 16, 526-4.
Swan Mills (100) 157-8
Tata Oil Mills (100) 25

SE

3 1|2 per cent
4 per cent Con
Rs. 94|8.
4 per cent Loan
5 per cent War
100|14.
5 per cent Loan
5 per cent Loan
Rs. 103|1.
5 per cent Loan
Rs. 107|8.
5 1|2 per cent W
due 1928 Rs. 106|2
6 per cent Bonds
Rs. 100|5.
6 per cent Bonds
Rs. 105
6 per cent Bonds
Rs. 106|5.
6 per cent Bonds
Rs. 107|9.
6 1|2 per cent
Loan (Tax Free) du
4 per cent Port
87|4.
4 per cent Municip
4 per cent Improv
974 Rs. 86|4.
6 per cent Bombay
Rs. 111|8
6 per cent Municip
103.
Forward rates 1st
ment 3 1|2 per cent.
1945-55 Rs. 107-8. 4
37 Rs. 94-2.
Tone of Market:—S

Vishnu Cotton (O) (5
Vishnu Cotton P. (50

MISCELLANE

Alcock Ashdown (100)
Back Bay Baths (250) R
B. Burma T. Corporation
667-8.
B. Burma T. Corporation
XP 237-8 242|8.
Bombay Steam O. (250)
Bombay Steam P. (250) 6
Bombay Uganda (100-80
British Burmah Petroleum 5
9 5 14.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24-1|2.
Burmah Corporation (10) 9-4
Empire of India Life (500-3
25-12.
Jost Engineering (50) 35 p.c.
Kemp (900) 15, 190.
McKenzie (10) 25, 370.
New India Assurance (125-25
25-12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life A
(200-100 Pd.) 30 p.c. 1,900.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45 692.
Scindia Steam (15) 1, 16-8.
Tata 1st Preference 143.
Tata Construction (30) 4, 50.
Tata Iron (2nd) (100) 91-12.
Tata Iron (O) (75) 51-4.
Tata Iron Def. (30) 158-12.
Telephone Co. (50) 36
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Century Flour Mills (100) 110.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

	Bales
Total Cotton Actual Export	10,6
Total Cotton Forwarded to Consumers	43,0
Total Cotton Imports	22,0
Total Cotton Stocks	1,212,0
Actual Week's Sales	41,4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Aug. 26.

Para Rubber Value 1|3-1|2.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Aug. 26.

Silver:—Market steady.
Spot 25-1|4
Forward 25-1 4.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Aug. 26.

Bar Gold, Fine per oz. £4|4|11-1|2.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Aug. 27.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb:
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers 53|6.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb.
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers 54|6.
Wheat, Australian.
Aug|Sept. shipment sellers 54|6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:
September shipment value 54|6.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Aug. 26.

Demand Bills 485.81

CITY ...URBS.

...s

...ay Students' ...Bridge, Chow... ...vami Mudaliar ...al Situation," ...preside, 6-30

...CONGRESS

... of Manage... ...e will be held ... to-morrow ...).

...ANCE.

... South Indian ... Relief Com... ... Sabha of ... Auniversary ...odar Thacker... ... the 4th Sep... ...T.).

...VAL.

... Merchants' ...Indian Cham... ...Bombay Cen... ...l be removed ...urzban Road, ...y, the 29th ...unications in... ...s should there... ...ngly.

...EMPLOYEES' ...NCIL.

...ng of the repre... ...nions of the Bom... ...Monday) at 6-30 ...uilding, opposite ...k, Frere Road to ...(1) Grievances ...; (2) Any other ...d by the Chair...

...CONGRESS ...EE.

...naging Committee ... will take place ... a.m. in the Vile... ...for the new year ... September, 1927. ...d their applica... ... two members, ...th instant, in the ...rle (Office).

...WPATTY BAND... ...D.

...of the Officer Com... ...the Band of the 1st ... Regiment, A. F. I., ...ng programme of ...atty Bandstand, to... ...ther permitting) com... ...S. T.):— ...RAMME: ...imes of Joy," Or ...re, "Light Cavalry," ...tal Scene. "A Dervish ...(4) Selection, "Commu... ...toddenn: (5) Selection, ...Mary" Godfrey: (6) ...s and Flower" Tobani: ...ic, "Faust" Gounod: (8) ...en the Love Bird leaves ...le. ...e the King Emperor."

WORK IN MANGROL

...auspices of Shri Mangrol ... and Shri Vanik Bandhoo Sa... ...lic meeting was held to concert ... collecting funds for relief to ...n the recent floods in Gujarat ...niawar Prince Valashan Vali-e-had ... presided. The meeting was largely ... by the citizens including Sir Jag... Das Varjivandas and others. Mr. ...m Das Devchnd opened the work... ...ecting funds by handing over his ...atch with golden chain to the office ...of these Mandals. Subscription ...ng to Rs. 1,500 were collected on ...of. ...eeting of ladies was also held under ...presidentship of Lady Laxmibai ...bhandas J. P. and subscriptions ...nting to Rs. 600 were collected. ...bscriptions amounting to Rs. 3000 to ...old and new clothes to the number of ..., and old and new utensils to the ...er of 750 have been collected for distribution in the various afflicted

PLEASE HALT!

...following petition signed by promi... ...residents, professors and students of ..., has been sent to the Agent, G.I.P. ...ys:— ...AR SIR,—The Bhamburda Station ...w been opened for passenger traffic ... we understand, some of the trains ...de a halt there. We have, however, ...est you to kindly arrange to let ...ssenger trains and the inter-third ...trains, as also the Madras fast ...halt at the station. We, the resi... ...n Fergusson College Road and part ...shkhind Road (and some of us ... of either of the three Colleges ...re near the roads) would then be ...take advantage of the new arrange... ...gers from the city would also be ... by this arrangement."

'GLOBE-TROTTER'S MIND YOUR OWN BUSINESS.

"MOTHER'S DAY" IN BOMBAY

Speeches exhorting the younger generation to revere the mother were delivered by various speakers at a public meeting held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, under the auspices of the Aryan Excelsior League to celebrate the Mother's Day on Saturday evening. A large number of ladies attended. Mr. K. M. Munshi presided.

The audience were treated with a series of poems and dialogues by boys and girls all praising the selfless services rendered by the mother.

Mrs. Munshi then distributed prizes to the boys and girls.

Mr. Munshi in the course of a vigorous speech condemned the frivolous and unfounded attacks on Hindus and Indians by globe-trotters and suggested that the foreigners had better mind, their own society and social customs which Mr. Munshi stated were hardly any better than those in India. Mr. Munshi referred to the ideals of motherhood as laid down in the Hindu society and congratulated the Aryan Excelsior League on its having introduced the celebrations of the Mother's Day in India.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks for the chairman.

PATHE CINEMA.

Harold Lloyd and "The Freshman" opened on Saturday for the third week's run at the Royal Opera House and left its audience limp with laughter and wanting to stand up and cheer. It's one of those comedies that airs all your emotions in public, and you laugh and cry and shout and completely forget all dignity.

"The Freshman" continues the same sort of sympathetic characterization established by the comedian in "Grandma's Boy," but is even more poignantly appealing than that record-breaking comedy classic. This new offering should be classed as a comedy drama, rather than a straight comedy, for it has more than the usual quota of heart-throbs and human interest.

Harold is well named as Harold Lamb. He dreams of cutting a dashing figure in college and reads books about it and models his life along the lines of the college hero of romantic fiction. As Harold's dad says, "When he goes to college, they'll break his heart, or his neck, or both."

As a characterization, Lloyd's freshman is splendid stuff, and the cast is not only competent, but each player is imbued with the real college atmosphere and looks and acts his part with utter naturalness. Pat Harmon especially stands out as the football coach, according to a sub-title, tough he shaves with a blow torch. As usual with Lloyd's pictures, "The Freshman" is a great picture for the whole family.

A. I. C. C. TO MEETING BOMBAY?

SPECIAL MEETING IN SEPTEMBER END

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

It is understood that the adjourned special meeting of the All-India Congress Committee is proposed to be held in the last week of September after the close of the current legislative session at Calcutta. Should, however, the Calcutta-Madras railway route continue to be obstructed the venue of the meeting will probably be changed to Bombay.—A. P.

NO PUBLIC MEETING IN DELHI.

PROHIBITORY ORDER PROMULGATED

DELHI, Aug. 27.

Mr. J. N. G. Johnson, District Magistrate of Delhi, has promulgated the following order under section 144, Cr. P. C.

"Whereas it has been made to appear to me that during the present communal tension, the calling of public meetings by all and sundry persons by means of poster or placard, and without proper intimation to the authorities, is likely to lead to breach of the peace, and that therefore, uncontrolled printing and publishing of such placards constitutes a serious menace to public tranquility, I do hereby order that for a period of one month from this date, no posters or placards announcing public meetings shall be printed or published within the limits of Delhi district, unless and until they shall have been submitted to and approved by me. Whoever disobeys this order shall be punishable under section 188 I.P.C."—A.P.

SEASON TICKETS TO CHURCH GATE.

This is the letter from the General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway, to the Hon. Jt. Secretary of Passengers and Traffic Reliz Association regarding the proposed issue of season tickets to Church Gate by stations.

"With reference to the meeting held in this office on the 1st instant, which was attended by four members of your committee, I beg to inform you that as agreed at the meeting arrangements are being made for Dadar and the stations north upto Virar (inclusive) to issue all classes of tickets to Chuch Gate. This arrangement will be given effect to from 1st September 1927. The hours of issue of season tickets at the stations referred to above will be from 8-00 a.m. to 12-00 noon and 4-00 p.m. to 8-00 p.m.

THE NON-BRAHMAN CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the Non-Brahman Conference held in Bombay on the 27th and 28th instant permit me to express my views on the subject which it has been discussing viz.—entrance of the Non-Brahmans into the Congress.

This question is engaging the minds of the local Non-Brahmans in consequence of the resolution recently passed by the Madras Non-Brahmans. What is or may be good for them is not and need not be so for the Bombay Non-Brahmans. Therefore, the latter must consider the question very seriously on its merits and with special reference to local conditions prevailing here. The resolution passed by the Justicites permitting their members to join the Indian National Congress is a humiliating confession of their weakness and political opportunism. So long as the Pangalites were in office, they cried from housetops that the Congress was not a representative body and that the the Non-Brahmans constituted the entire public; and to lend plausibility to their boast they included all excepting Brahmans even Christians, Mohamedans and others in their definition of the term Non-Brahman. They remained in the false security that those who did not belong to the Congress belonged to them conveniently forgetting at the same time that no efforts were made to enlist in their ranks those whom they reckoned as their party men. Last year when the Rajah of Panagal visited Poona I had urged upon him and others who attended the meeting of the Working Committee of the All-India Non-Brahman Congress, the urgent necessity of strengthening the party and until active measures in that direction were not adopted to work in concert with other political organisations which were opposed to the Congress. But this suggestion was not only tabooed at the time but a resolution was passed forbidding the Non-Brahmans from joining any other political organisation except their own. The flush of success has worn out and Nemesis has overtaken the megalomaniacs. The results of the Ballot boxes has disclosed to the Justicites where they stand in public estimation. To cover their defeat and chagrin they have now adopted the course of entering into the Congress. They have forsaken constructive work and have become the Destroyers, for no other reason than that of their dismissal from the cabinet—for which they have to thank themselves. Had they been less arrogant and more alive to the surrounding conditions they would have saved themselves the humiliation of entering into the Congress which in their exultation they had denounced.

Coming to the question in hand viz:—is it advisable for the Non-Brahmans to join the Congress—my answer would be in the negative. It would, indeed, be a calamity, should the Non-Brahmans ever pass such a resolution. What is the Congress at present? Is it not a conglameration of coteries of warring politicians who seek to elevate their political creed above the good of the land? In their struggle and strife, the welfare of India is being sacrificed. India wants a real Congress—which can really and nominally represent the whole of India fight the bureaucracy and hasten the realisation of complete autonomy or the full dominion status. It is only the Non-Brahmans who form the masses in the country that could bring into existence such a Congress. Therefore, should the Non-Brahmans of Bombay resolve to join the existing Congress—which is only a namesake—they would be signing their own death warrants and betraying the cause of the country and thereby postponing indefinitely Swarajya for India. Their plain duty is to tear off the false glamour which attaches to the word "Congress," and to make it appear in its true light to their followers, so that they may not be tempted to join it. They must fortify their own ranks. It is no use living in fool's paradise as the Justicites have done. They should preserve their own organization and lend their help to other political organisations for the purpose of hastening the dissolution of the present Congress and for laying the foundation of the real Congress.

Referring to the statement of Mr. Javalker published by the Associated Press—it is good news that he thinks that the freedom to join other political organisations should extend to all of them and not only to the Congress. I would much like that it should be the other way. There should be strict prohibition to joining the Congress and freedom to join those who are inimical to that body. That was what I was urging last year, and I am glad, that light has dawned in some minds at least after a year. Such freedom should be of a limited character extending only to such actions as are not contrary to the mandate of the Non-Brahman Party. The object which Mr. Javalker has in mind for joining the Congress viz:—to expose the selfishness of the Brahmans will be better achieved by remaining out of rather than in the Congress. May good counsels prevail and the wiles of the reactionaries be defeated.—Yours, etc.,

A. N. SURVE.

"THE PRESENT POLITICAL SITUATION."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood, Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar, General Secretary of the South Indian Liberal Federation will deliver a public lecture at the Brotherhood premises, French Bridge, Chowpatty on "The Present Political Situation" to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), when Mr. Pothan Joseph will preside.

AN EMINENT SCHOLAR.

MR. JUSTICE JHAVERI CONGRATULATED.

Under the auspices of the Gujarat Mandal, a public meeting was held on Sunday evening in the Vanita Vishram Hall to congratulate the Hon. Mr. Justice K. M. Jhaveri on his elevation to the High Court Bench. Sir Lalubhai Samaldas presided. The gathering was attended by also a number of Hindu ladies and a few Parsi gentlemen. The Chairman narrating his reminiscences of the college days said, the guest of the evening was his college friend and had a brilliant career. He was encouraged in his studies and particularly in mathematics by Prof. F. M. Dastur, now Registrar of the Bombay University. Mr. Jhaveri also, he said, was a distinguished Gujarati scholar and the success of the Gujarati Literary Conference recently held was due to him. The Government, he was glad to see, had appreciated the talents of Mr. Jhaveri even at that late hour and wished Mr. Jhaveri long life to enjoy it.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai characterised in a brief Gujarati speech Mr. Jhaveri as a man of few words and humble in spirit, while Mr. P. V. Vaidya said the honour conferred upon Mr. Jhaveri was an honour to the High Court. Mrs. K. M. Munshi spoke on the simplicity of life of the guest of the evening while Mr. G. K. Nariman extolled his literary talents and said to understand Gujarati well, one had to study Persian of which Mr. Jhaveri was an eminent scholar.

Hon. Mr. Justice Jhaveri then thanked the Gujarat Mandal for doing him the honour that evening and for their good wishes. He agreed with the Chairman that the success of his college career was due to Mr. Fardoonji Dastur's efforts and said though he was weak in mathematics, through the perseverance of Mr. Dastur, he passed through Intermediate Arts and B.A. in the same year within a week. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

HYDERABAD PRINCES.

TRAINING IN ADMINISTRATION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Deccan), August 24.

The latest arrangement made by H. E. H. the Nizam for the efficient training of the Princes in the multifarious work involved in the administration of such a vast State as Hyderabad, deserves admiration by all. His Exalted Highness has issued a Farman ordering the Secretaries of the Military, Political, Judicial, Ecclisiastical, Revenue, Commerce and Industries and Public Works Departments to give them a two-hours' coaching every week by turn in the work of their respective departments. The system to be adopted for this purpose would be to present the old files and records of the offices concerned and to make them pronounce equitable judgment on the points at issue. H. E. H. has further enjoined that every six-months, a report on the progress of the Princes in this respect should be submitted to him so that he may be aware of the far-reaching results of this effective arrangement.

A report recently published in the "Times of India" from its own correspondent regarding the Military Department that Nawab Samad Yar Jung, the Secretary is contemplating to appoint an I.M.S. Officer in the Medical Department, has taken the officers concerned by surprise. It can be safely affirmed on best authority that no such scheme is at present in hand and that the said correspondent was altogether unauthorised in giving currency to such misleading news. The present working of the department does not need any such introduction therein.

BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

PRIZE ESSAY SCHEME.

The followng schemes have been announced for Medical Students of Bombay Presidency with total amount of prizes of Rs. 300 as under.

Scheme No. 61. For 1st and 2nd year students. First prize Rs. 50, Second Rs. 40, Third Rs. 30, Fourth Rs. 20, Fifth Rs. 10 and 10 certificates of Merit.

Scheme No. 62. 3rd and 4th year students. Prizes are same as Scheme No. 61.

Text Books for Scheme No. 61 (1) Vegetarian diet (2) Testimony of Science in favour of Natural and Humane Diet (3) Cattle Problem.

Text Books for Scheme No. 62 (1) Rationale of Vegetarianism (2) Testimony of Science in favour of Natural Diet. (3) Cattle Problem.

Text Books can be obtained from the office of the League by sending 8 annas postal stamps. The final date of registration is 15th September 1927 and for submitting the essay is 10th October 1927.

The Bombay Gold and Silver Merchants Pashu Rakshak Mandal has promised to pay the above amount of prizes.

Forms of registration can be had either from the heads of Colleges or from the Secretaries, Bombay Humanitarian League, 149, Shroff Bazar, Bombay. 2.

CRICKET.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES.

Although the weather was threatening on Saturday and there were occasional showers of rain in various parts of the city, several clubs were able to complete their fixtures.

Playing against the Bombay Gymkhana on the Kennedy Sea Face; the Islam Gym. gave one of their best displays this season, winning by eight wickets. The Bombay Gym. were unfortunate in the fact that they had to play with an incomplete team and this was a big handicap in both phases of the game, but that does not detract from the fine victory of the home side.

Electing to bat first, the visitors fared none too well, only two of the batsmen entering double figures, and the whole side was dismissed for 70 runs. That steady opening pair, gaillard and Le Roy were disposed of by Shakoor before they could settle down and R. J. O. Meyer was tempted to put his leg in front of a straight one from Tamboowala when his score was only eight. Pogson made a good effort to go out to the bowling but was unlucky to be run out. The bowling was good and Shakoor, Tamboowala and M. E. Shaik showed good analysis. G. M. Shaikh, and I. A. Shakoor, the opening pair carried the score to 19 before being separated, and the next wicket fell at 44. But when M. E. Shaikh and E. U. Botawalla got together they mastered the bowling and were still together when the visitors' score was passed.

BOMBAY GYM.

B. Gaillard, b. Shakoor	6
H. Le Roy, b. Shakoor	1
Muirhead, b. M. E. Sheikh	13
R. J. O. Meyer, l.b.w. Tamboowala	8
W. E. Petrie, b. M. E. Sheikh	7
A. R. Simpson, C. Kazrain, b. Tamboowala	4
A. J. Turner, not out	5
E. H. Pogson, run out	15
F. D. Charles, C. Botawala, b. Tamboowala	4
Extras	7
Total	70

Bowling:
M. E. Sheikh, 2 wkts. for 25 runs.
J. A. Shakoor, 2 wkts. for 11 runs.
K. Tamboowala 3 wkts. for 16 runs.

ISLAM GYM.

G. M. Shaikh, l.b.w. Turner	9
I. A. Shakoor, c. Le Roy, b. Pogson	13
M. E. Sheikh, not out	30
E. U. Botawala not out	15
Did not bat.	
K. A. Tamboowala	
Syed Md. Shah	
A. A. Fyzee.	
E. A Merchant.	
A. G. Khan.	
Vali Ahmed.	
Kazrani.	
Extras	9
Total (for 2 wkts.)	73

Bowling.
A. J. Turner, 1 wkt. for 20 runs.
E. H. Pogson, 1 wkt. for 26 runs.

BRITISH JUSTICE IN INDIA

SNAKE ABODE WITH DETENU IN JUNGLE.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

It is reported as a protest against the serious inconveniences and the humiliating treatment meted out to him, Kaliprasad Banerjee of Madaripur, at present interned at Rampal Police Station, has gone on hunger strike.

He has addressed a letter to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal detailing his grievances.

Bannerjee complains that the hut in which he has been asked to stay is in a a jungle and lacks all facilities for stay therein. Snakes abode with him in the compound and his repeated requests to fill in the ditch outside his hut have not been met with.

His monthly allowance, he also complains, is sent to him irregularly and is insufficient.—Free Press.

A DRAWN MATCH.

The wicket was on the soft side when the B.B. and C.I. Rly. met the first team of the Hindu Gym on the latter's ground. Rain caused interruptions with the result that match was left undecided. The outstanding feature was the fine bowling performance of R. A. Wagle in great form this season. He was very difficult to play, six of his sixteen overs being maiden, and in all he carried five wickets at a cost of 32 runs, which was a cost of 32 runs, which was a fine effort considering the class of batsmen he had to deal with. In a particularly dull day of batting. V. P. Date 47 and C. M. Rana 26 were the only two successful players, Mr. Extras contributing 12. The railway began badly, five of their wickets being down for 19 runs, but Date and Rana stopped the rot and added 55 runs before the latter was dismissed. Covel then joined in a useful partnership which produced 21 runs. After seven runs had been added to the score Date followed Covel to the pavilion, and the side declared. The Hindu Gym. had scored 31 runs for the loss of two wickets when stumps were drawn.

B. B. AND C. I. RLY.

K. G. Pardeshi, C. Dalaya, b. R. A. Wagle	1
F. Major, l.b.w. R. A. Wagle	0
H. A. Mahale, b. Gavankar	1
H. Vajifdar, C. Dalaya, b. R. A. Wagle	47
G. R. Mullan, C. Pawaskar, b. R. A. Wagle.	0
C. M. Rana, l.b.w. Gowankar	26
B. C. Covel, C. Kesarikodi, R. M. Gandhi	5
J. Havewala, not out	3
Did not bat	
Johanise	
J. Iyer	
Extras	12
Total (for 8 wkts.)	102

Bowling.
R. A. Wagle 5 wkts. for 32 runs.
G. B. Gavankar 2 wkts. for 31 runs.
R. M. Gandhi 1 wkt. for 18 runs.

HINDU GYM. A.

Kesarcodi, C. Date, b. C. M. Rana	15
S. S. Dongre, b. H. Vajifdar	4
S. K. Pawaskar, not out	7
V. S. Dongre, not out	4
Did not bat.	
R. A. Wagle.	
N. D. Engineer.	
R. M. Gandhi.	
A. G. Gupte.	
B. S. Dalaya.	
Gokhale.	
Gavankar.	
Extras	1
Total (for 2 wkts.)	31

Bowling.
H. Vajifdar, 1 wiekt for 10 runs.
C. M. Rana 1 wicket for run.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

Mrs. Yeshodabai Bhai has kindly consented to perform "Keertan" during the coming Ganpati Festival in aid of the Gokhale Education Society's proposed Girls' Hostel of the H. P. T. College at Nasik. The Secretaries of the various Ganpati Utsav Committee desirous of arranging her programme are requested to see either Mrs. Bhat or Mr. T. A. Kolkarni, Shet D. G. T. High School, near Badam-Wadi, Bombay 4.

SATURDAY'S RACES

CHRONICLE'S TIPSTERS

Selections given in Saturday's issue have proved correct to a remarkable degree in connection with five races. Senex's selections have proved correct thus:—

FOR WIN.

	Rs.
DESOUZA	147
BURGOS	44
CAESONIA	23
RED PRINCE	78
MANECK BEG	45

Selections given by "Mestro" have also proved marvellously correct. Following six horses came in for win:—

FOR WIN.

	Rs.
DESOUZA	147
WOODSTOCK II	269
FRAILTY (Bracket)	85
BURGOS	44
CAESONIA	23
MANECK BEG	45

DO NOT MISS NEXT WEDNESDAY'S ISSUE FOR TIPS.

LATEST NEWS

SIMLA, August 28.

In response to the invitation issued by the Khilafat Committee, the Congress, Nationalist and Independent Parties and members of the Khilafat Committee will meet to-morrow evening after the Assembly sitting is over, to discuss the present communal situation and explore the best means of securing communal harmony.—A. P.

LONDON, August 28.

Alexandria.—It is estimated that 1,00,000 Egyptians participated in the popular demonstration last night in memory of Zaghlul Pasha. A huge procession marched through the principal streets without any disorder.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, August 28.

Several hundreds greeted Brock and Schlee at Croydon where they were expected to arrive at noon. Single-engined monoplane painted bright yellow with name "Pride of Detroit" in large black letters on both the sides of fuselage landed perfectly after splendid crossing. They will resume their world peircuit to-morrow, probably via Stuggart, Constantinople, Rangoon, Tokio and Honolulu.

The aviators said that they ate nothing on the trans-Atlantic flight but drank plenty of water. They had enough petrol left for at least eight hours more and the machine was in first rate condition. The airmen hope to complete round world flight in 22 days. The "Pride of Detroit" is similar in appearance to Lindbergh's plane in which he crossed the Atlantic. It has a wing spread of forty-six feet, is fitted with Wright Whirlwind engine and has a cruising speed of 110 miles an hour.—Reuter's Special.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1927.

POSTULATE OF DEFENCE.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief's intervention in the debate on Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's amendment to Dr. B. S. Moonje's resolution was one of those remarkable contributions which rivet attention to the pivotal issues in the discussion. Whatever critics may say about Gen. Birdwood's arguments, or of the earlier and more brutal speech of the Secretary of the European Association, it cannot be denied either that the latter was realistic or that the former was very lucid and very true to the facts. Public opinion in this country will certainly fasten on these two speeches as being the most remarkable—with but one exception—contribution to the day's debate, remarkable because they bring the question into its proper perspective. One of the most famous cartoons of the first French revolution depicted a minister submitting unwelcome taxation proposals as a peasant calling the poultry yard together and consulting the members how they should be cooked. "But, we don't want to be cooked," was the unanimous protest. "Ah, there," replied the peasant, "you wander from the point." No doubt the peasant thought it was the norm or the 'dharma" of poultry to be cooked and eaten by his class. The British directors of military policy and commitments in this country have, it appears, decided views on the very subordinate functions which a purely Indian army ought to be allowed to perform. They also are, we shall not say of set purpose, determined that the next world-war, when it comes, shall be fought on ground of their own choice. The resurgent national movement in this country they will utilise in so far as it will serve their purpose and their interests and no more. It is the philosophy of Imperialism. With a garrison in this country, with a naval base at Singapore and with exciting the passions and the fears of what are called the martial against the non-martial classes, the Imperialist has made tolerably certian that Indian manhood shall avail the country nothing. It shall be used to pull their chestnuts out of the ire for British politicians. The recommendations of the Skeen Committee were in themselves half-hearted: and they proceeded on the singularly dangerous fundamental that a proportion of British officers was essential to the efficiency of the Indian Army. No Committee hamstrung in this way could solve problems of national defence from any truly national standpoint. Yet His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief asks the Assembly to behave like a good boy to blow off smoke. He tells the members to keep quiet after flapping their wings—to change the metaphor. One may, however, be permitted to express thankfulness that we were spared the sanctimonious pretensions about Indianisation being his only concern and about being the servant of India with which Lord Rawlinson's elaborate camouflages used to be interlarded.

We said that His Excellency's speech was true to the facts. He reminded his hearers what an important section among them at any rate are not likely to forget, that nothing was easier for the Government of India than to shelve the report, and plead in extenuation the imminence of the Statutory Commission in 1929. The gallant man of the sword doubtless thought this was coating his pill with sugar. No, we in this country are aware that, with or without a Commision of the kind, the Government of India are capable of such heroics as dealing flagrant injustice to the tax-payers of the country. Because, in their kindness, they did not do so but set about energetically cerebrating how not to do things, the Commander-in-Chief with sublime innocence wants us to abide in peace and go our ways without disturbing him. Not merely that. He has found another argument. He bethought himself that the actual passing into Sandhurst was not enough: "and it can be no kindness to any young man to allow him to enter the Army with lower qualifications than his brother British officers." We hope the country will be chastened duly, and intending entrants into the Army register their silent thanks to General Birdwood. Lest irrepressible politicians should turn round and say that the provision of such facilities is the duty of the rulers who have deliberately neglected it these long years and that it was one of the objects of the Skeen Committee to provide such facilities, the speaker said they must not depend too much on Government support, and beamed over his honourable collegue, Mr. S. R. Das, who seeks to grow an orchid on his house-steps. We are fairly unnerved at the prospect of the obstacles to be overcome before we can become self-defending, which His Excellency depicts for us. But he has definitely told us that "The Government of India are responsible for the defence of India." How then is it that the Government in between their melodramatic sympathy for this land never thought that there is no barrier to an enemy as the breasts of free men or that the defence of India ought to be the duty, not merely the privilege as now seems to be the fashion to call it, of the sons of the soil; how is it that they did not recognise this elementary truth even after the thunder-clap of 1914 and did not put the country on the way to achieve that ideal? Here also the man of the sword is not wanting in astuteness: it is not his fault if it is also the truth. He obeys the call of a stern master as much as any of the humbler folk. "The Indian Army"—hark unto the statement the affirmation of which has sent the Indian Nationalist to rank with the Reds and the revolutionaries, impractical dreamers—"the Indian Army is a link in the chain of imperial defence, and naturally, therefore, no alteration in its organisation can be taken without the fullest consideration of His Majesty's Government, who is ultimately responsible for Imperial security." We grant the proposition, but deny its naturalness. Going a step further, General Birdwood very nearly indicated that the next war will be fought in perilous proximity to Indian frontiers; and they do not or cannot trust the new Indian army to protect, not India, but the India through which Imperial interests all over the world are conserved and consolidated. To put it in plain language, India has no voice in deciding the course of policy: and consequently the army which is the instrument of the final vindication of that policy cannot be tampered with to satisfy the clamour of the Nationalists. That is the first and most intelligible vindication of the policy of His Majesty's Government, their agents in India as elsewhere have to carry it out or give place to those who will carry it out. The second line of defence is the kind of fears that influence the deputationists led by the Malik Tiwana. Nothing is gained, we fear, by deriding them as acting under command, or some equally foolish criticism. They are, doubtless, real fears which it is certainly not the duty of Army Head Quarters to dispel so long as they can make capital out of them. It is the painful legacy of 150 years of foreign rule that sectional jealousies spring up at any signs of reform in any department of our activities. It cannot be simply sneered out of countenance. It has to be treated gently, to be effloreised, not to be hectored. When the cleaning-up of the Indian State comes, whenever it does, Britain would have left us pretty hard nooks and corners difficult and delicate to deal with the mop. That is why we are suspicious of the new moves in matters military, including the visitation of Sir Laming Worthington Evans.

The question of Indian defence, therefore, is not going to be solved adequately by tinkering at it. And here we come to another remarkable pronouncement during the debate. Sir Hari Singh Gour's interjectory remark contained the kernal of a great truth, though he may well stand aghast at the implications of his statement. "Leave us all alone to have a fully national army," he said in angry disdain as Col. Crawford was waxing eloquent on a theme dear to him. Yes, that is the solution. A national army in this country, pursuing national policies, is the desideratum. And how are we going to achieve it? The Army Amalgation Scheme, as in their sober moments even the Government of India have recognized, is at the root of the present wasteful, anti-national military policy in this country. The united voice of the nation ought to insist on its repeal, and the handing over of the Indian army to Indian control. This we shall not be in a position to do for a long as our policies are dominated by the sectional cleverness of the fringes, not by the solid good sense of the centre. The Highlander in the story, when a certain commission offered him a freehold if he was prepared to keep some thirty official commandments, declined it on the ground that he could get the whole Kingdom of Heaven for keeping ten. That is a story with a moral of great significance to our politicians and publicists. If the country could be united on a common platform and in the pursuit of the struggle for Swaraj, so that nothing else matters, we shall have achieved the nearest approach to wresting our rights from the rulers of the land. A nation that is determined to take its rights from the most efficient and ruthless bureaucracy in the world may fairly be trusted to evolve a national army. That is the only postulate of Indian defence.

UNFORTUNATE MISUNDERSTANDING.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Tata Iron and Steel Company held on Wednesday last was marked by scenes which all well-wishers of one of India's two greatest industries, cannot but deplore. An amendment to the resolution moved by the Chairman for the adoption of the annual report and statement of accounts was declared carried by a large majority. The amendment required that the report and statement of accounts be received but not adopted and that a Committee consisting of certain shareholders be appointed to look into the accounts and report within a month. A poll was demanded and the Chairman fixed to-day for taking it. The demand for a scrutiny of accounts shows lack of confidence in the present Directorate. It is not in the interest either of the shareholders and the Directors or of the industry itself, the prosperity of which all of them desire, that such a crisis should be allowed to reach in the relations between the two. It is fortunate that the crisis is one which could not only have been easily avoided but which is capable of being satisfactorily settled. What is essential is that the Directors should take the shareholders into their confidence to a greater extent than they have done so far and that the more vocal of the shareholders should take care to base their vehement denunciations on undisputed facts.

Now, one of the main counts in the indictment of the Directors is with reference to the diversion of the depreciation fund for capital expenditure on extension and development of the Company's plant. One of the shareholders, Mr. Shamdasani, roundly asserted that this diversion was, according to the Tariff Board, a misapplication of the fund and proceeded to add that in law it amounted to misappropriation. A careful study of the Articles of Association of the Company and of the Report of the Tariff Board does not warrant such a damaging conclusion. Mr. Shamdasani is, however, not alone in misreading the Report of the Tariff Board. The "Indian National Herald" quotes the following passage from the Report to support the criticism against the Directors:—

"We regard it as of the utmost importance that the Company's works should be maintained in a high state of efficiency and that the plant and equipment should be kept abreast of modern progress. It is with this end in view that we have allowed in our calculation of the fair selling price a substantial sum on account of depreciation. While we believe that the policy of the present Directors of the Company is in general accord with our views, we can conceive of circumstances in which shareholders might be tempted to subordinate the future welfare of the industry to immediate gain. For this reason we think that the scheme of protection might well be accompanied by an obligatory provision that a sufficient sum by way of depreciation should be set aside annually and that the depreciation fund should be expended only for the purpose for which it is intended."

The "Herald" quietly ignores the statement of the Tariff Board that the policy of the present Directors of the Company is in general agreement with their own views, and recalls a passage from the oral examination of Mr. Peterson by the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Ginwala, (not Sir George Rainy as our contemporary states) to support its own interpretation of the considered recommendation of that body. If the view tentatively expressed by Mr. Ginwala during the examination of Mr. Peterson was relevant, we do not see why the "Herald" should have failed to recall the opposite view expressed by another Member of the Board, Dr. Mathai, during the examination of the same witness. We quote the relevant passage from the evidence:—

"Dr. Mathai: The whole test of the depreciation is the extent to which your costs are brought down or rather your costs are not allowed to rise. If you use the depreciation fund for improving the plant, to that extent you are preventing your costs from rising. Supposing you increase your output either by renewals or extensions and bring down your costs by the depreciation funds that use is legitimate.

Mr. Peterson: That is really how we use it.

Dr. Mathai: So that you cannot draw any hard and fast line between renewals and extensions."

That when the Tariff Board say that "the policy of the present Directors of the Company is in general accord with our own views" they do not disapprove of the use of the depreciation fund for capital expenditure is further made clear from the following passage from their Report which the "Herald" has, of course, not quoted:

"The fresh expenditure involved is about Rs. 2 1/2 crores and is to be met, not by raising fresh capital, but out of the depreciation fund set aside to cover renewals and replacements, including those necessitated by obsolescence. This expenditure will not result in any increase in the capital of the Company, but will merely have helped to maintain the efficiency of the plant and, by securing a balance of output between the different departments, will have maintained the producing capacity in reasonable proportion to the value of the plant."

We regret that at Wednesday's meeting, no satisfactory effort was made on behalf of the Board to remove the unfortunate misapprehension regarding the Tariff Board's view, nor was it pointed out that the use of the depreciation fund made by the Directors was authorised by one of the Articles of Association of the Company itself. For, if this had been done, we have no doubt but that the attitude of the shareholders present would have been much different from what it was at the meeting. The Article of Association to which we refer authorises the Directors to employ the depreciation fund or any part thereof "in the business of the Company at such rate of interest as the Directors may from time to time determine." Where the Directors have laid themselves open to legitimate criticism is in their failure satisfactorily to explain why the depreciation fund has been used without interest and thus presumably to the detriment of the interests of the shareholders. But this failure hardly justifies the strong criticisms and sweeping allegations made at the meeting, such less lack of confidence in the present Board of Directors.

TIMELY WARNING.

In his statement to the Associated Press regarding the proposed Federation of East African Territories and the possibility of Indians there being affected adversely under such Federation, Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar rightly emphasizes the need for the Government of India to show a firm attitude. "The evil tradition", the Dewan Bahadur says, "of racial ascendancy and the claim for special and exceptional treatment at the expense of the indigenous and other immigrant population is a matter of universal observation in Africa". If this evil tradition is not promptly checked, it will seriously affect the healthy development towards a higher state of civilisation of the Natives of Africa and it will make self-respecting existence for the Indians there impossible. Their interests are being betrayed by the sudden change of attitude on the part of the British Government, who in the White Paper of 1923 assured them that there was no question of East Africa being granted self-government with a permanent White ascendancy in the administration but who have now allowed themselves to be coerced into accepting the point of view of Lord Delamere and Company. The Government of India must press for the inclusion on the Royal Commission to be sent out by the Colonial office of an adequate Indian element so that the Indian case should have a reasonable chance of being properly and exhaustively explored. In the House of Commons Mr. Amery and his colleagues have repeatedly assured the Indians that full justice would be done to them as a community, but their idea of nominating only one Indian member on the Commission is an indication how unmeaning and valueless such assurances are.

"MOTHER INDIA."

A REVIEW.

"MOTHER INDIA." By Katherine Mayo (Jonathan Cape, London).

Miss Katherine Mayo, the writer of this over-noticed book, is evidently a Puritan out and out. The Puritan knows but one way of going through life: the rebel's way. Whatever he does not understand he dislikes, whatever he dislikes he calls immoral; whatever he calls immoral, he wants to abolish; whatever he wants to abolish, he strikes at himself or preferably, wants some one else to strike at it; and these others who for some reason or other will not strike at it, he damns to perdition by calling them such names as moral lepers, villains, decadents, barbarians, and what not.

THE PURITAN'S WAYS.

And the twentieth century Puritan can prop up his exposition of a case, which is nine-tenth the condemnation of a hanging judge rather than an exposition, by a selective use of anecdotes and facts, statistics and official reports, conversations and speeches, new laws proposed to be added to the statute book and amendments to them, and other seemingly incontrovertible proofs, which give to his wholesale denunciation and intolerant inhumanity and savage temper, the appearance of a dispassionate, judicial and scientific deliverance wrung out of him because of his overflowing sympathy for the under dog in this barbarous and heartless world, whose intolerable sufferings appeal in vain from earth to heaven, requiring this entire corner to be smashed up and thoroughly fumigated, in ordr that genuine love and sympahy, culture and humanity could have fair play even in this backward portion of God's fair earth. This in brief is Miss Mayo's spirit, this her theme, this her method.

Historical or geographical perspective does not exist for her. She quotes Dubois' "Hindu Manners, Customs and Ceremonies" as freely as she quotes 'Assembly' speeches and Census Reports. It has never occurred to her that Dubois is two centuries old. Miss Mayo notes on p. 84 that Dubois wrote "a century since." He lived to the middle of the nineteenth century, but as Max Muller notes he really belongs to the third quarter of the eighteenth, and is a Tamil rather than a Sanskrit scholar. Max Muller adds that he "is a trustworthy eye-witness free from prejudice." But few Indians qualified to judge on such a matter will endorse this. And even when written the book bore the same relation to the South Indian Hindu society contemporary to it, as her own book bears to the much more rapidly progressive India of to-day. It was a Christian arraignment of vile heathen superstition as much as this book is denunciation of the stagnant and stinking mediaevalism that still lingers on in the India of to-day.

WANT OF PERSPECTIVE.

And in the Puritan mind there is as little room for geography as for history. Miss Mayo begins her book with a silhouette of the Kalighat abomination which it is a blasphemy to the modern Indian to call a temple. Did she ever inquire of any one how few places survive in India to-day where animal sacrifices are performed even once a year? (We are speaking of 'Hindu' temples; not, be it noted, of 'Muslim.') Not she; she was in such a rage, an inqury so sensible and so pertinent could not occur to her. And to learn how rapidly the change has come about she has only to familirise herself with the literature of 1840s and 50s, the last two decades of the rule of John Company, when amongst the English administrators we had such pen-men as Meadows Taylor and Campbell, Sleeman and Kaye. Similarly about the exception saving sculptures, paintings, drawings, writings and representations "for religious purposes," from the operation of the amendment to the Indian Penal Code, Section 292 (Act No. VIII of 1925), prohibiting and providing penalties against obscene publications. She flaunts this exception in full on p. 32, but it never occurs to her how small a matter this is, and how extremely few the places are in this vast subcontinent (although some of them are still show-places for every globe-trotter to visit), and withal how ancient, to which the saving clause could possibly apply.

FAULTY OBSERVATION.

It is not merely that Miss Mayo places antiquated fossils on the same level with contemporary speakers, journalists and writers as equally authoritative. She does not know the India of to-day well enough to distinguish between the various contemporaries whom she cites. "The Hindu Doctor Hariprasad (a contributor to the columns of Gandhi's "Young India,") Mr. Manilal C. Parekh (ditto "Servant of India,") Miss Cornelia Sorabji, and Rabindranath Tagore are for the purposes of her sociological survey of equal standing and credibility. Rabindranath's burning comments and fiery denunciations of Hindu vices and superstitions and barbarities she does not appear to have heard of. She quotes him frequently but every one of these quotations happens to be philosophical or imaginative 'apologia' of some Hindu practice or belief which requires historical imagination to clear up the fact of its survival into the modern world. If she had merely inquired into the lives actually led by members of the Tagore family for the

(Continued on page 10.)

Note

Cornered.

Mr. Macwo... put up to ans... the Assembly ... to the I. M. S. ... Government of ... State for Indi... cruel injustice ... this shameful ... number of Brit... ary service in ... salaries with ... tiring from th... gratuity. The ... studied neglect ... of the bestow... British doctor... pean members ... insist on bein... men and the ... willing to pa... the manner in... I. M. S. proce...

The Yarn Bill.

Our special ... forms us, on ... reliable authori... tee has rejected ... on yarn only. ... mation is entir... certain that t... allowed to co... protection to ... question then ... Assembly shou... Bill. It appea... Saturday for t... oe moved on ... Victor Sassoon ... move his resol... sure of protect... It will be impos... confine the dise... protecting yarn ... gone conclusion t... clare for protecti... yarn. One may h... view of such a re... widen the scope of...

Handloom Interest.

It is, therefore, d... ther consideration ... the consideration o... Meanwhile, the han... some time to pres... a Bill which affec... after the discussi... tion Government ... the Assembly will ... to the mills unde... the loss to the ha... press interview Sir... that the advantage ... little, that they w... duce their loss to t... pound of yarn of ... forms only 3 per ce... tion of yarn in I... other hand, the bur... will be 9 pies per ... the total productio... burden may be red... that depends on hype... pending upon whether ... and Indian yarn manu... the maximum possible ...

Correct Diagnosis.

That leading minds a... are in agreement with ... ageous analysis of the ... situation and his exhorta... alists to form a solid p... party is evident from a s... from Simla over the sign... prominent Swarajist memb... sembly. The correct diagnos... of our present polit... which Dr. Ansari mak... preciated by them and ... lise the necessity of imp... their fellow-legislators the ... parties and two only in the c... of the people on one side, an... bureaucracy on the other." ... healthy and hopeful views an... ciation should go a long wa... scotching the mischievous agitat... by some misguided elements in ... ties that Dr. Ansari should ... over the Madras Congress.

Welcome Though Belated.

The efforts by the Hindu, Musli... Sikh leaders of Amritsar to promot... munal peace are not less welcome t... they are belated. But in a ... ter like this one must, ... course, have infinite patience and ... ever be ready to try and try and try. ... The present attempt at Amritsar is ... conciliation boards recommended b... Delhi Unity Conference during the ... rable days of Mahatma Gandhi's ... Boards like these have already bee... ed at Delhi under the guidance o... Ansari and seem to have been fai... cessful so far. It is something, ... that in the foul atmosphere of the ... a hundred leaders of all communiti... meet together and pledge themselve... ing God in view" to endeavour ... utmost, to promote communal con... us hope all these will respect the ... pledges and persuade others too ... the pledge.

In the Right Direction.

The Indian travelling public has ... contended that if the railways in ... country will only realise the nec... canvassing for more traffic by ... attractive inducements to the pu... as cheap concessions they will be... own pockets as well as make it po... the public to travel more. The I. ... Railway have evidently come re... ciate the point of view of the ing... public. Their new move to ap... concessions for the Parsee New ... days is a step in the right dire... We are confident the experiment ... king will be successful. Nothi... ages the travelling habit as the ... sions. We hope the B. B. C. I. ... railways will soon extend such ... ions and the week-end reduced fare ... to third class traffic also.

TER OR NOT TO ENTER.

AHMINS WOBBLING.

COMMITTEE DECIDES AGAINST ENTRY.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

of the Special ference met at e Road on ider and decide stion, viz., whe- of Maharashtra A hot debate sing the non- he folds of the arp division of s of the Sub- not come to any er an extremely or over four

STRINGS.

Subjects Com- he Press; how- reliable authority s of the Subjects r of the Congress more influential heir old grievances fully trotted out. had maintained an rality, however the ent to, in his pre- ir expected effect the Subjects Com- embodying the eated in the Sub- majority of votes, ted for it and 12 members favouring re reported to have that they would the open session.

ANISATION.

sharp controversy organisation of rty in Maharashtra. the Subjects Com- ly those members of mmunity to join the who were not in any cept the domination of unity. It is understood dhav and Rao Bahadur e been provisionally ac- der and the deputy lead- hmin Party.

Y RESOLUTION.

cial Bombay non-Brahmin t again on Sunday night,

brisk canvassing was openly going on in the pandal to convert the delegates to both kinds of views. Signs were not lacking to justify a forecast that the pro-entry delegates would win the day. The proceedings of the conference began at 9-30 p.m., a full hour and a half after the time announced.

Mr. D. W. Rawoot then moved the following resolution as submitted by the Subjects Committee.

That on taking into consideration the peculiar conditions of non-Brahmin Party and of the Indian National Congress in Bombay, this Conference is of opinion that it is not at all desirable for the Party to join the Indian National Congress nor is it advisable for a member of the non-Brahmin Party to join the Congress.

Speaking on the resolution, Mr. Rawoot advised the non-Brahmins to keep themselves aloof from the Congress until they were a perfectly organised party. Mr. K. S. Gupte seconded the resolution. The Congress, he said, was changing its creed and programme every now and then and it would only be suicidal for the non-Brahmins to join that body. (Applause).

PLEA FOR INDIVIDUAL ENTRY.

Mr. K. B. Vichare moved an amendment to the resolution that the members of the non-Brahmins should be allowed to join the Congress in their individual capacity. In a vigorous speech, Mr. Vichare laid emphasis on the fact that if Non-Co-operation had failed, it was not the fault of the Congress but it was the fault of those who purposely and deliberately created impediments in the progress of that movement. (Applause). It was no use cursing the Congress for their own sins of commission and omission.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE.

In a fiery and impressive speech, Mr. Javalekar supported the amendment allowing the non-Brahmins in the liberty of conscience to join the Congress, if they choose to do so.

Discussions were carried on till early hours of this morning.

(Continued from Column 6).

in one volume, consisting of the parts namely, part one the report of the Main Committee, and part two, the report and proceeding of the Sub-Committee, and I believe that this decision of the Committee was communicated to the Government of India. At any rate, the Secretary was directed to do so.

JINGO PRESS ACTIVE.

VE BANK BILL.

GRESS-NATIONALIST AGREEMENT.

OVERNMENT HOUSE ONFERENCE FUTILE.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

pourparlers between members of ssembly and the Government to at a compromise on the Reserve Bill do not appear so far to have any fruit. There was a meeting ay of the Executive members of the erent parties and a few others who ave tabled a number of amendments to e Bill. It is understood that the Conress and the Nationalist parties have ome to an agreement to support the ecisions arrived at in Calcutta in favour a State Bank and that they have asked e Independent Party leaders to suggest n the footing of a State Bank the alterations to the Bill their party consider necessary to ascertain if an agreement is possible.—A. P.

MUSSOLINI MUDDLE AGAIN.

POET TAGORE IN DIFFICULTY.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST HIS MISSION.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 8.

The Singapore correspondent of "Forward" says Poet Tagore has never landed in such difficulty after his "Mussluni Muddle," as he was in Malaya. The Jingo Press has been attacking him for his declarations regarding the war on China and the sending of Indian troops to fight the Nationalists. It was suggested that a man who expressed such sentiments should not receive any support in any British country.

The Poet sent the following disclaimer after he had hesitated to enter into any controversy:

"Rabindranath Tagore repudiates the statement alleged to have been uttered by him that Asia prepares her weapons in her armouries for a target which is bound to be the heart of Europe."

"The protest which he uttered in India against the sending of Indian troops to China has been totally misrepresented by mischievous propaganda against his mission."

The Malaya Press was not satisfied with this and the Poet expressed himself thus:

"In India I have my relations with Government officials in spite of many difference of opinions. Lord Lytton himself came to see me, and I am often invited to Government House and have had successive Governors as my guests. They know my opinions. I am not a politician. Whatever opinions I may express about deeds done are said for the sake of humanity and not because I belong to any political party"—Free Press.

PATIALA'S TALL SCORING.

CRICKET IN SIMLA.

BOMBAY TEAM'S NARROW VICTORY.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, August 27.

The Bombay Cricket Team played with the Patiala team at Chail on 23, 25, and 26th August. The first two days were unfruitful, due to the interference of the rain. But the third day proved very fine. Mr. Antia, Captain of the Bombay team won the toss and elected to bat first. In the first innings, the whole side was out for 179 runs. Marshall played a sound game with 42 not out to his credit. He was supported by Muncherjee and Antia who made 40 and 24 respectively. The Patiala fielding was simply brilliant. Patiala following on made 359 runs in the first innings. Wazir Ali who had such fine innings against the M.C.C. last season, made a brilliant stand with 118 to his credit. Hassanshah played a very uphill game hitting out aground with 80 to his credit. Mr. Antia's team in the second innings made 440 runs for six wickets, when they declared their innings closed. Vithal played a lucky innings and lost his century by just one run. Muncherjee scored 160. Kapadia's 76 and Marshall's 47 not out.

POOR FIELDING.

Patiala fielding in the second innings was very slack and they dropped a number of catches. Thus Patiala was left two hours to make 262 runs to win. His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala, Colonel Joginder Singh opened, Patiala second innings and they scored first 50 in ten minutes. His Highness was caught at the wicket after scoring 45 runs which included six sixes and the total at the fall of the first wicket was 75, which was made in 20 minutes only. Wazir Ali and Captain Joginder-singh both played a faultless and aground fast with 89 not out and 60 not out, respectively to their credit.

BOMBAY ELEVEN.

1st Innings.

	Runs.
1. M. Reporter, c. Capt. G. Singh, b. Jaisingh	6
2. H. Contractor, c. Capt. N. Singh, b. Wazir Ali	14
3. S. Muncherji, c. Bhula Ram, b. Hans Raj	40
4. Vithal, b. Wazir Ali	25
5. Kapadia, l.b.w. b. Col. Mistri	17
6. N. Marshall (not out)	42
7. H. Engineer, c. H. H. The Maharaja, b. Hans Raj	0
8. A. Botawalla, c. Cpl. Mistri, b. Jaisingh	5
9. E. Mistry, r. Wazir Ali, b. Col. Mistri	2
10. J. Antia (Capt.) c. Ferozkhan,	

(Continued on next page).

DECLINED WITH THANKS.

BENGAL GOVERNOR'S INVITATION.

PARTY LEADERS REFUSE TO MEET.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

It is understood both Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta and Sir Abdur Rahim, who were invited by the Governor, declined, yesterday, to discuss the political crisis in Bengal.

"The Statesman" states an influential group consisting of certain Hindus who are pledged to work the Reforms and members of Guznavi's Party has been formed to oppose any Ministry selected outside their group.—Free Press.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

LEAVES SIMLA FOR BOMBAY.

ALLAHABAD, August 28.

Pandit Motilal Nehru left Allahabad for Bombay en route to England.

It is understood that his visit to England is in connection with the Lakha Raj case, appeal case which is before the Privy Council. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is in Switzerland, is expected to be back after two months.—Free Press.

POONA TOWN PATROLLED BY POLICE.

SEQUEL TO PROHIBITION ORDER.

POONA CITY, Aughst 27.

The District Magistrate of Poona has issued orders under Section 144 prohibiting all processions in Talegaum Dabhada in the District of Poona for one month. Mr. Davare and fifty others who took out the Shri Vithal procession two days before have been summoned before the District Deputy Collector who is the First Class Magistrate under Section 68 of the Police Act. The case has been adjourned to the 2nd of September. The town is being patrolled by armed police.—A. P.

TONS OF HOMILY.

VICEROY'S SPEECH FORECAST.

PARTY MOVES IN SIMLA.

It is reliably understood that the only main feature of the Viceroy's speech tomorrow, would be a homily on the need for inter-communal unity. The opinion in political circles is that a homily is not what the Assembly wants, and one ounce of precept on the part of Lord Irwin's Government in proof of their professions of sympathy with Indian aspirations, would be more welcome and conducive to the National progress than tons of homily.

DR. ANSARI IN SIMLA.

Dr. Ansari, Congress President elect has arrived in Simla with a view to confer with party leaders on future political programme, and acceptance by all political parties of the Hindu-Muslim Unity Proposals as accepted by the all India Congress Committee.

Conversations have been in progress between the Congress Nationalist and Independent parties with a view to arrive at common understanding, and ensure concerted action. As far as the Congress and Nationalist parties are concerned, satisfaction is expressed at the increasing co-operation between the two parties so far in the last session, as well as in the current session after exchange of views, it has been agreed that the Congress and Nationalist parties should continue to retain their separate entity. But at the same time hold joint consultations where ever necessary, and act concertedly, on as many occasions as possible.

REVIVING INDEPENDENT PARTY.

Negotiations between the Nationalist and Independent parties are still in progress.

The Nationalist party has about 22 members, but none of them are Moslems. The Independent Party when it was formed last session was 18 strong and contained only 2 Hindus, Sir Purushotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Sarvotama Rao. After a majority of the Muslim members parted company with their leader Mr. Jinnah in the Delhi session on the Ratio issue, the party, it was understood, was not functioning. But since the commencement of this session, barring 3 members who are reported to have seceded, other members are reported to have conveyed to Mr. Jinnah their desire to make the party a live group in the Assembly under his leadership. The Party is also said to have received allegiance of 3 new members, prominent amongst them being Haji Abdulla Haroon. As it is common to both the parties Nationalists and Independents that questions should be considered on their merits, it is understood the suggestion was made that both the parties should unite and function as one party. In regard to communal question it was suggested, that Hindu-Muslim proposals of the all India Congress Committee should be accepted by both parties. After the discussion of the proposals, the Nationalist party, it is understood, has reached the decision, provided Mr. Jinnah could get 15 Muslims to accept the Hindu-Muslim proposals of the Congress and to act with him in one group in the Assembly, the Nationalist party will accept the Congress Hindu-Muslim proposals, and enter into an understanding for concerted action and joint consultation, while retaining their individual entity.—Free Press.

SLUMP IN COTTON

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Cairo.—On rumour that the Government is disposing of half a million kantars of cotton to an Alexandria firm, prices have slumped.—Reuter's Special.

The D. T. S., Ahmedabad wires that communication will be restored between Dholka and Arnej on Dholka-Dhandhuka Railway on August 30th.—A. P.

UTTERLY INADEQUATE PROTECTION.

PRESENT DUTY ON CLOTH INSUFFICIENT AGAINST UNFAIR COMPETITION.

MILL-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION'S SLASHING REPLY.

In a forceful reply to Government's letter regarding their present revised proposals of protection, the Mill-owners' Association corrects Government's misinterpretation of Mr. Noyce's suggestions, refutes the contention that the present revenue duty on piece-goods is sufficient protection against proved Japanese unfair competition, and exposes that bogey of an extra duty being a burden on the consumer.

In the course of a reply to Government's letter of the 15 the instant regarding their revised proposals of protection to the textile industry, the Mill-owners' Association says:—

My Committee would point out, that they cannot possibly agree that the proposed increase in the duty on low and medium counts of yarn, unaccompanied as it is, by an addition to the import duties on piece-goods, will be sufficient to enable the industry to overcome its present difficulties. Nor, can they, for reasons herein set forth agree with the Government of India that the present revenue duty on piece-goods is sufficiently protective in its effect to offset the unfair competition from Japan.

In the fourth and fifth paragraphs of their letter, the Government of India dispute the contention of the Association that both the majority and minority of the Tariff Board considered that an addition to the existing revenue duty was necessary in order to safeguard the industry at least against Japan. The Government of India contend that according to Mr. Noyce, the only valid claim established by the industry was that the unfair advantage of the Japanese Mills (which he assessed at 4 percent of the selling price) should be neutralised by a safeguarding duty and he therefore proposed that this duty should be added on to the existing revenue duty in accordance with the numerous precedents from the legislation of several countries including India. In effect, the Government of India maintain that in Mr. Noyce's opinion, the Cotton Textile Industry would have no grounds for complaint even if the existing revenue duty on piece-goods were reduced to four percent. That this conclusion is absolutely unjustifiable is obvious for several reasons. Mr. Noyce as well as his two collegues on the Tariff Board have found that even with an eleven percent import duty, Japanese piece-goods were underselling Indian goods of the same quality which, in effect, could only mean that Mr. Noyce held that even an eleven percent duty was insufficient to enable Indian mills to hold their own against Japanese competition, and that it would therefore be necessary to impose duties in addition to the existing duties. In the unanimous conclusion on page 175 of the Report it is stated:—

"We are agreed that in addition to the protection afforded by the present duty of a 5 per cent on yarn and 11 per cent on cloth, a moderate measure of protection can be justified for such period as the labour conditions in Japan continue inferior to those in India."

As regards the majority recomendations of the Tariff Board, in respect to additional import duty on cloth, the Government of India endeavour to make out that but for the fact that funds had to be provided to assist in the spinning of finer counts of yarns, they would have recommended no addition to the existing import duty on cloth. That this conclusion on the part of the Government of India is unjustifiable is clear from the fact that in no reference made to the subject in the Report is it stated by the majority that the provision of funds for the bounty was the principal object of their proposals, and in several passages already qquoted in our previous representation and even in the passage quoted in the letter under reply, the majority have definitely stated that the additional duty is imposed for several purposes.

AN AFTER THOUGHT.

As regards Government's attempt to make out that the advantages enjoyed by the Japanese industry in respect of piece-goods are covered by the existing revenue duty, my Committee feel bound to repeat that the Communique of the 7th June was the first occasion on which Government raised this issue and this is entirely an after-thought on the part of Government. Government have not been able to advance any arguments in support of their attitude, or to answer satisfactorily the criticisms

(Continued on next Page.)

BOYCOTT THE "STATESMAN."

PILCHER LIBEL SEQUEL

"GARBAGE FOR PROPAGANDA."

CALCUTTA CORPORATIONS SPIRITED PROTEST.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28

Volume of indignation at the scurrilous attack on Indian womanhood by Katherine Mayo has gone on the increase and from individual it has spread to the community as is evidenced from the protest meetings all over Calcutta. The Indian Press has been unequivocal in its repudiation of the libel levelled by the American writer and public meetings have put on record their emphatic condemnation of the "garbage doled out for propaganda."

Similarly, "The Statesman" has been asked to apologise on pain of boycott for its slander.

At an emergent meeting of the Calcutta Corporation a resolution was passed condemning Miss Mayo and Mr. Pilcher's conducting a propaganda against India and "The Statesman" was rebuked. The meeting further requested school teachers and Corporation authorities to boycott "The Statesman".

Mr. S. Satyamurti, interviewed by a representative of "Forward," said he considered men and women of the type of Catherine Mayo and Mr. Pilcher represented the morbid mentality which imagined that by abusing and insulting Indian, they can tighten the hold of the Britisher on India.

He says the last self-respecting Indian should do is to boycott "The Statesman," which can and does publish such scurrilous statements.—Free Press.

AN OFFICIAL BLUFF.

SANDHURST COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

NO BAN ON PUBLICITY.

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has issued the following statement to the press. The answer given to certain question on the floor of the Assembly by Mr. MacWorth Young before I arrived, regarding the publication of the Sub-Committee's (of Sandhurst Committee) report and materials collected by them, during their deputation in Europe, Canada and America have been brought to my notice, and I regret to say that they have created a wrong impression, and are not correct in the following particulars.

Specially the report in the "Pioneer" is a complete misrepresentation.

As Chairman of the Sub-Committee I wish to make it clear that nobody stipulated with the Sub-Committee before giving their evidence or placing the material before them, that they should not be published. Barring Indian cadets, whose evidence was taken in camera, there was no restriction placed or and pledge given not to publish the report or materials. On the contrary, the Main Committee to whom the report and the materials were submitted, decided unanimously that the report of the Sub-Committee and certain materials before them should be published. As a matter of fact, the report of the Indian Sandhurst Committee was directed by the Committee to be printed

(Contiued in Column 1.)

OUTDOING MOTHER INDIA

PILCHER'S LIBEL.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S INDIGNATION.

Gross slander on Indian womanhood contained in the "Statesman" of 12th August in a publication from its London correspondent has caused universal indignation among the members of the Assembly. In a special interview to "Forward" Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, acting leader of the Swaraj Party, said this afternoon:—

"The Government here is enforcing Section 153-A against men who attempt to rouse class hatred but they do not take the slightest steps against statements like one relating to the country's widows which is reported to have been made by Mr. Pilcher and was published in the "Statesman" of 12th August. No more malicious and wicked lie can be imagined. I thought Indian women at least were above the attack of Europeans who want to carry on various kinds of violent and mischievous propaganda so as to ensure that the Statutory Commission produces nothing but a still born child. Nothing but a boycott of that Commission by Indians refusing to serve on it or give evidence before it at all can prove useful. If we had anything like self-government would such libels be publicly uttered and propaganda based upon them? It is a signal case of adding insult to injury after having destroyed Indian freedom to indulge in vile attacks upon Indian women. Our civilization and our character can any day take care of themselves against the character and civilization of the West and compare very favourably with it."

Mr. Ranguswami Iyengar declared "The article that has appeared in the "Statesman" is only a part of a 'deep' laid and malicious propaganda that is being carried on in England with a view to prejudice the British public at a time when they will be called upon to settle according to their time table the next stage of Indian constitutional reform. In one respect this article seems to me to be even more reprehensible than Miss Mayo's sweeping libel in that there is not even a pretence of any explanation of the horrible libel. Mr. Pilcher has not the excuse of a stranger to India or its history or its social and economic conditions. He has fed fat upon the wealth of this country and is repaying his debt by such filthy abuse. I am surprised that the "Statesman" and "Friend of India" should have permitted itself to publish this libel. But I am sure the mischief of this proceedings will ultimately recoil on those who are carrying on this mischievous publicity."

DEVELOPMENT OF HONG-KONG

5 MILLION DOLLAR LOAN

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Hong-Kong.—The draft bill has been gazetted empowering the Governor to raise a loan by bonds to the amount of five million dollars for the development of waterworks, aerodrome harbour and other public works.—Reuter.

SENSATIONAL CRICKET IN LORDS.

FENDER PLAYS HAVOC WITH LEATHER

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Sensational cricket was witnessed at Lords to-day, Middlesex being dismissed for fifty-four. Fender in thirty-three balls took seven wickets conceding only ten runs. Two of his overs were maidens and he took last six wickets for one run in eleven balls.—Reuter's Special.

"PRIDE OF DETROIT."

REACHES CROYDON AFTER 24 HRS.

LONDON, August 28.

American aviators Brock and Schlee landed in "Pride of Detroit" monoplane at Croydon at 10-33 this morning, namely, 24 hours after leaving Newfoundland.

Earlier:—"Pride of Detroit" passed over Plymouth.—Reuter.

COASTAL STORM IN NEW FOUNDLAND.

SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE AND BOATS

LONDON, Aug. 28.

St. John (New-Foundland).—Storms on the coast line have caused 33 deaths and damage estimated at 1,50,000 dollars. Five fishing schooners have been lost with all hands and eleven others sank, but their crews were rescued. Twenty-five boats were destroyed.—Reuter.

In the Ghazar dacoity case in which a dangerous gang of dacoits operating in Rampur State and surrounding districts were convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment ranging from five years to transportation for life, the vacation bench of the Allahabad High Court has dismissed the appeals of twentythree accused and acquitted only one.—A. P.

Shaukat Usmani one of the Cawnpore Conspiracy Case prisoners on being released arrived at Cawnpore on Friday evening.

"GIVE IT BACK TO LANDHOLDERS."

RELIEF FOR POOR AGRICULTURISTS.

MADRAS RYATWARI LANDHOLDERS' CONFERENCE.

MADRAS, August 26.

"Give it back to the poor landholder, let it be spent on the villages," pleaded Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar presiding over a public meeting of the Madras Ryatwari Landholders' Association this evening. The meeting had been specially convened to demand relief in land taxation from out of the remission of provincial contributions. He referred to the increasing expenditure of Government which in the last few years had increased by over hundred per cent. without corresponding advantage to the tax-payer. India paid the lowest wage to its agricultural labourer because most of the income from land was paid as tax to the Government. Adult labour, therefore, sought new countries and obtained better wages, "though not better conditions," added Rangacharlar.

He mentioned an incident while he was in Australia at a party at which most of the Australian Premiers were present. When the system of land tax was explained to them, one of them exclaimed that under such a system as in India, they could not hope to hold office for one second.

The meeting adopted a resolution requesting the Government to appoint a Committee of Officials and non-Officials to examine the question as to how the provincial contributions which had now been remitted, should be utilised and requesting that until a report was received the Presidency might not be committed to any recurring expenditure. The meeting also resolved that in any remission, a substantial amount should be earmarked for the reduction of the land tax.—A. P.

FORTHCOMING CONGRESS IN MADRAS.

DR. SUBBAROYAN JOINS RECEPTION COMMITTEE.

MADRAS, August 27.

The Associated Press understands that the Hon. Dr. Subbaroyan and the Hon. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar have joined the Reception Committee of the ensuing session of the Indian National Congress.—A. P.

THE DEAD THAT ARE NO MORE.

WAR MEMORIAL IN MESOPOTAMIA

BASRAH, Aug. 27.

The imposing memorial to the British and Indians who fell in the campaign in Mesopotamia is now nearing completion on the river bank here. It takes the form of an arched Colonade with the obelisk nearly sixty feet high designed by Mr. Edward Warren of London for the War Graves Commission. Every stone has been brought from Delhi and cut and numbered. The total cost of the memorial will be about £ 30,000 sterling. The opening ceremony will take place in October.—Reuter.

CAUSE OF SEVENOAKS DISASTER.

ENGINE DRIVER RESPONSIBLE

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Chamonix.—Enquiry into the railway disaster has found that the driver, who was killed, was responsible for it. He opened the steam regulator while the train was descending a steep slope causing sudden jerk and derailment.—Reuter.

"OUR SPIRIT AND OUR COURAGE.

PREMIER BALDWIN ON CANADIA

LONDON, Aug. 27.

"Far from Britons being decadent, I am able to tell that the Candians are our spirit undimmed, our courage unquenched," said Mr. Baldwin in his first speech since his return from Canada speaking at Castle Douglas, Lanarkshire.

He paid a tribute to the courage and patience with which the British workers were sticking to the almost impossible task of rebuilding and were slowly and surely winning through. He expressed the opinion that there was great room for the development of the Empire, but their efforts would be jeopardized if there was any renewal of the widespread stoppages of work.

He looked to the leaders of the Trade Union Congress to give a lead for national prosperity at their meeting at Edinburgh in October.—Reuter.

FISHING FLEET AFFECTED

LONDON, Aug. 28.

Bonavista.—It is feared that the fishing fleet at Grandbanks has suffered severely.—Reuter.

GIVING EVASIVE ANSWERS.

MR. BHARUCHA'S INDICTMENT

CALL TO TATA SHAREHOLDERS.

BOMBAY, Aug. 28.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha writes:—

People want to know, why the shareholders did not adopt the annual Report of the Tata Steel Co. The reasons are plain and are set forth below:—

(1) Mr. Groombridge asked about two dozen pertinent questions.

(2) Mr. Kapadia put a few searching questions.

(3) Mr. Shamdasani enquired about the intrinsic value of shares.

But instead of giving straight and definite answers, Mr. Peterson, on behalf of the Chairman, kept on evading the main issues, and treated the querists lightly and evasively so much so, that the writer had often to say in protest, that Mr. Peterson was acting like a Blackett and a Bureaucrat! Verily, Mr. Peterson maintained the tradition of his late Chief, Sir Thomas Holland, at Monday's meeting!

(4) Further, in reply to my query the Chairman had to admit, that there was no steel expert on the Board or in the Agency Firm!

(5) He had also to admit, that the forecast was the work, not of any expert, but of the whole Board!

(6) And he was quite mum, when the writer asked him, whether any steel Co. in England, America, or Germany has ever issued such an unprecedented and unjustifiable Forecast!

(7) Nor did the Chairman give a definite undertaking that such capable men as Sir M. Visweswaraya and Sir P. P. Ginwalla would be taken on the Board or appointed as advisers!

(8) Under the circumstances, our only remedy was not to adopt the report, but appoint a committee and await its findings; and this was timely moved by Mr. Shamdasani.

It is now for the shareholders to muster strong at Monday's meeting, and to agitate and agitate, till Directors or Advisers of their choice are appointed.

Let it be said in all fairness, that had Mr. R. D. Tata been alive, or Sir Dorabji Tata been in Bombay, neither this ruinous forecast could have been issued, nor such non-confidence been manifested at the meeting.

Let the Directors realize, that they are unfair to themselves, to the Company and to the country by continuing to function without the expert guidance of a Colleague or an Adviser: and the sooner they accede to the shareholders' request, the better for all concerned.—Free Press.

SILVER MINE DAMAGED.

SACCO-VANZETTI PROTEST

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Washington.—Besieged in their quarters in Amparo Company's silver mines at Etzatlan, forty miles from Guadalajara, Mexico, eleven British had eighteen American employees are, apparently virtual prisoners of so-called Red Syndicate which has induced workmen to seize the mine as a protest against Sacco-Vanzetti executions.

The mines are reported to have been very much damaged through stoppage of work and there is danger of their being flooded.

The Mexican military authorities claim that the situation is in hand but full details are not available.—Reuter.

UTTERLY INADEQUATE PROTECTION.

(Continued from page 7).

made in this connection in the representation of the 20th June.

Little need be said in regard to the point as to whether the Government of India were justified in stating in their original resolution that in regard to the import from all countries there has been no change to the disadvantage of India as compared with the pre-war position. But it should be pointed out that in the Chapter in which the majority of the Board reviewed the whole of the facts which had been placed before the Tariff Board, they had pointed out that the reasons for an increase in the import duty on cotton manufactures other than yarn were strengthened by the undoubted temporary handicap imposed on the industry by the stabilisation of the rupee at 1s. 6d.

BOGEY OF CONSUMER.

Government have raised the question of the burden on the consumer. This well-worn argument against protection was very effectively disposed of by the Indian Fiscal Commission who, after pointing out in the 68th para of their report how import duties tend to increase the price of commodities go on in the succeeding paragraph to say:—

As the home industry develops in efficiency and reduces its cost of production there will be at first no reduction in prices, but the decrease in the cost of production will merely go to swell the profits of the home industry. Ths will lead to the more rapid development of the home industry and will hasten the time when it is able to supply the home market almost in full. As foreign imports dwindle to small proportions, prices will become regulated more and more by internal competition, and the consumer will then begin to derive the benefit from the increased efficiency of the local industry, and may in the end obtain goods as cheaply as it he were free to import them without a duty. If the industry is one for which the country possesses marked natural advantages, he may even obtain them more cheaply.

WHAT OTHER COUNTRIES DO.

The United States of America, Spain, France, Australia, Japan and even Great Britain are all following a vigorous policy of developing their industries by adopting all possible measures for the protection of their industries against competition from other countries without being deterred by the temporary effects of such policy on the consumer. In this connection it is specially noteworthy that Mr. S. Uyehara in his well-known book "The Industry and Trade of Japan" while dealing with the cotton Textile Industry of the country says:—

"The protective policy towards this industry not only keeps away foreign goods from the home market, but also enables Japanese firms to recover any loss occasioned by low quotations for export by raising prices in the domestic trade."

It should be further remembered that the Tariff Board themselves have very thoroughly examined this question of the effect on the consumer, and my Committee fail to understand why Government in their letter under reply while repeating this fallacious argument have totally ignored the very full examination of this question by the Tariff Board, where it is stated:—

My Committee are quite aware of the competition of up country mills and that if adequate protection were given to the piece-goods section of the industry, a proportion of mills which are idle and which are said to be under construction might possibly re-start work, but it is enough to emphasise again that at the present moment the Indian Mill Industry does not supply even half of the country's requirements thus making it impossible to retain in this country the wealth created by converting raw materials produced in the country into finished goods.

My Committee agree that the industry would be unjustified in asking to be protected against loss immediately after the cessation of a period of phenomenal prosperity, but an examination of the facts should be sufficient to convince the Government of India that the demand for protection is more than justified under the present circumstances particularly if, as in the case of the Steel Industry, Government agree that an eight per cent return on capital invested in the industry is reasonable.

KEEN DISAPPOINTMENT.

In the end, I am to express my Committee's keen disappointment that even the revised decisions of the Government of India should leave the industry practically in the same position it was in before the Tariff Board began its investigations. It was after a very exhaustive inquiry that the Board came to the conclusion that "a very great industry is in a serious condition", and they made certain cautious proposals—which fell considerably short of their findings—to enable the industry to withstand what was proved to be unfair competition. Instead of taking prompt and effective action on the lines recommended by the Board Government set about discovering arguments to turn down the recommendations of a body which had carefully investigated the problem for several months. It is nothing short of a misfortune that, while the policy of the governments of other countries towards industries is to regard them from a national point of view, in India the them to their own devices and not to disposition of Government is to leave protect them even against unfair competition, even though such competition is fully established before a competent tribunal. My Committee hope that the Government of India will even now realise the gravity of the situation in which the industry finds itself, and will not refuse it the assistance which, in the opinion of an impartial body appointed by themselves, the industry so sorely needs.

ACCEPT RAINY'S DOLE.

MILL REPRESENTATIVES' DECISION.

SIMLA, Aug. 28.

Opinion in the Select Committee on the Bill to safeguard the manufacture of yarn is clarifying into two distinct views.

Both are united on the necessity for protecting the textile industry, but one group is opposed to the Bill in its present form and the other group is in favour of the Bill, but at the same time dissatisfied with the meagre relief whch its provisions will confer on the textile industry.

TWO MAIN ISSUES.

The two main issues which confronted the Select Committee are: (1) What is the nature and extent of the potection conferred by the Bill on the textile industry and (2) whether the handloom industry would be hit, and if so to what extent.

The Committee adjourned till Monday to enable Sir Victor Sasson, representative of the Industry on the Committee to consult his Association and obtain further instructions, and also to enable the Commerce Member to consider, as to whether in view of consensus of opinion in the Committee, he would be prepared to revise the Tariff proposals of the Government.

COMMERCE MEMBER OBSTINATE.

The Commerce Member has informed the representatives of the industry that as far as Government are concerned, they are not prepared to advance one step beyond the proposals contained in the Bill and that the industry may accept it or reject it.

At Simla, Sir Victor Sasson, the only representative of the industry in the Assembly, is assisted by Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. S. D. Saklatvala, and Mr. F. Stones, Deputy President of the Mill-owners' Association, who have been deputed by the committee of the Association, for the purpose of watching the interests of the industry. The representatives in Simla have, it is understood, received a Cart Blanche as to the course they should take, subject to the recognitoin of the fact that not only the Bombay Mill-owners, but Ahmedabad, Cawnpore, and other centres have expressed their view in favour of accepting Government's proposals under protest and continue to agitate for more.

CONDITIONAL ACCEPTANCE.

As a result of the deliberations in the last two days, the representatives of the industry in Simla, it is stated, have reached the decision that while protesting against inadequacy of protection and asking for duty on cloth, they would accept Government's proposals.

In one respect, the industry has received support from an unexpected quarter. In a statement supplied by the Japanese Consul to the members of the Legislative Assembly, it is admitted that the advantage of double shift to Japan is 15 per cent. while the Tariff Board have calculated it at 10 per cent. In view of this disclosure, Sir Victor Sasson, it is understood, will press in the Select Committee, for an extra duty of 9 pies or a duty of 4 per cent on cloth with permission to the executive to raise the duty on yarn by an additional 9 pies in the event of increased dumping by China.

The report of the Select Committee will consist of majority and minority reports, majority recommending a rejection of the Bill and minority recommending the proposals of the Government with a rider that duty be imposed on cloth also.—Free Press.

"RED" ACTIVITIES BY Y M C A

EUROPEANS' ALLEGATIONS REFUTED.

ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The Comutttee composed of Mr. Justice Pearson of the Calcutta High Court, and Mr. B. L. Mitter, Advocate-General, Bengal, which enquired into the allegation made at the last annual meeting of the European Association regarding the alleged political activities of Y.M.C.A. officials in India, has just issued a lengthy report.

COMMITTEE'S FINDINGS.

The Committee finds that there is no evidence in support of the allegation that the paid servants of the Y.M.C.A. sell their time to the promoters of anti-British political movements. The allegation that the Y.M.C.A. distributed literature in Mesopotamia which caused unpleasant incidents is not established. With regard to the allegation that ani-British missionaries were allowed to lecture under the auspices of the Y.M.C.A., the Committee states that abou 4,000 lectures are delivered every year in Y.M.C.A. halls, and some check is kept over the lecturer and the subject-matter by the local Y.M.C.A. boards, which include Europeans and Indians of the locality. It is admitted that in certain cases, mistakes, though very few in number, have occurred. The Committee opines that more efficient control might be exercised by the Y.M.C.A. authorities over lectures and lecturers.

BOGEY OF AMERICAN MONEY.

Referring to the allegation that American money is running the Calcutta branch, the Committee finds that the American Association made certain building grants to the Calcutta branch, where two Canadians and one American are secretaries. The policy now adopted is that these grants should be gradually reduced until they are extinguished No cash grants however, have been made to any local Y.M.C.A. The allegation that Y.M.C.A. Boy Scouts are not allowed to sing "God Save the King", the Committee finds, is not supported by evidence. The statement that Sir Arthur Yapp came out to India to enquire into the Y.M.C.A.'s alleged "Red" activities is not supported by facts.

Concluding, the Committee states that only three out of 117 paid officials of the Y.M.C.A. participated in politics, two of them havnig been nominated to the legislatures by the Governor-General, and a ruling prince respectively, and one elected by the European community.—A.P.

AMERICAN AMATEUR GOLF.

BOBBY JONES DECLARED CHAMPION

LONDON, August 27.

Minneapolis.—In the Final of American Amateur Golf Championship, Bobby Jones beat Click Evans eight and seven.—Reuter's Special.

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PATIALA'S TALL

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11. R. Bulsara, b. Wazir Ali
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8. Hassan Shah, c. Marshall b. En
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Engineer
11. Jaising, c. Kapadia, b. Bota
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12. Hans Raj (not out)
Extras .. 9
Total .. 359

BOMBAY TEAM.—IInd. Innings.

1. M. Reporter, b. Wazir Ali .. 16
2. P. Vithal, b. Hans Raj .. 99
3. H. Contractor, l.b.w. Wazir Ali .. 9
4. S. Muncherji, c. N. Singh, b. H. H. The Maharaja .. 160
5. B. Kapadia c. Jaisingh .. 76
6. N. Marshall (not out) .. 47
7. Botawalla, c. Capt. Jaisingh, b. Hans Raj .. 4
8. Engineer (not out) .. 3
Extras .. 20
Total for 6 wickets .. 440

PATIALA.—2nd innings.

1. H. H. The Maharaja, c. Kapadia, b. Mistry .. 45
2. Gen. Joginder Singh, c. Muncherji, b. Mistry .. 33
3. Wazir Ali (not out) .. 89
4. Capt. Jaisingh (not out) .. 60
Extras .. 5
Total for 2 wickets .. 232

F TEXTILE INDUSTRY

NMENT'S STRANGE LOGIC.

AR WANTS EFFECTIVE PROTECTION

of the speech yakar on the Assembly last attention of nutes, and I the sugges- friend, Sir lect Commit- o be opened estion being equired pro- ent and in before it a When the erred to the nterpretation nd scope of question was tee for their cessary in the ion Bill, Sir, sary in the nourable mem- eciate this if y outline of the is bill has come what are the e mill industry as my honour- tly stated, was oters were rid-

ATION.

have spoken friend Mr. hat Sir Victor s of the mill in r their past sins friend Sir Victor s of the mill in- e gentle castiga- to them by Mr. that is not the e at the present nded by a sor ent to penalise sins of its pro- he question at pre- s a very broad and languishing nation- eceive protection, if extent and e mill owners put time before the Gov- hey wanted an "ad quiry to go into the view of unfair Japa- e to double shift and ges which they enjoy in ry, the textile industry ed against unfair compe- duced their cost of pro- overnment said they would lowners an "ad hoc" in- ey must go before a semi- which had been establish- namely, the Tariff Board. I understand, were extre- to open out all their se- tribunal, but they ultima- d to the Government pro- before this body an amount which they have a right to oses many of their profession- mical secrets to their compe- de India. On that inquiry the rd has submitted a report. It said to be in any way a partial report unduly favourable to ners.

NEXPLICABLE LOGIC.

ead the Report, Sir, with such as a layman like me can bring its reading and I am held and my honourable friends who n the trouble to read this Re- agree with me that this Report the whole question in a very manner without showing any par- o the millowners. The question be- Tariff Board is stated briefly at It is 'inter alia' to report whe- he textile industry is in need of tion, if so, in what form and for period the protection should be giv- d to make other recommendations. y stated, the recommendations of that t were that the majority agreed that yarn and cloth should be given pro- n, yarn in the way of bounties and in the way of protective duties: the Minority, consisting only of resident, Mr. Noyce, agreed that both and cloth required protection but he ied his verdict by confining the pro- tion only to competition with Japan, but is common ground between the Majori- and the Minority that both yarn and oth require protection. When that came before the Government of India, the Gov- ernment in two communiques explained their position and I am bound to say, Sir, n perfect fairness and without being in ny way partial to the mill-owners that peaking for myself I found some difficulty n following the logic which Government pursued in their communications. One such flaw in their logic has already been pointed out to the House by my honourable friend Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. The Gov- ernment in their communication have said that the Tariff Board have not made it clear whether the percentage of duty which is recommended by the Tariff Board is in addition to the duty of 11 per cent. which is the revenue duty or whether it is included in that. Personally, Sir, I find some difficulty in following this reasoning of Government because I have found in the Report time after time sentenses which make it perfectly clear that both the Majority and the Minority intended the protection to be given in addition to the 11 per cent. protective duty which existed on cloth and 5 per cent. on yarn.

The Hon. Sir George Rainy: If I might intervene for one moment, I think the Hon. Member is under some misapprehension. There was no doubt in the mind of Government that what the Board recommended was that the duty should be additional to existing duties. That was never in doubt.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar: I m very glad to to hear that. Then the question is only this and the Hon. the Commerce Member has very frankly stated in his opening speech this morning that, if it can be established that any indigenous industry is suffering from unfair foreign competition in this sense that a foreign industry of a similar character owing to its inferior cost of production due to advantages it enjoys in its own country is able to undersell the commodity in India, then certainly that commodity is entitled to the protection of the Government of India.

JAPAN UNDERSELLS IN INDIA.

If that is the principle on which the Government of India want to proceed, may I ask the honourable the Commerce Member to look at a passage on page 50 of the Tariff Board Report, where they clearly state in one paragraph that cloh coming from Japan, especially in some of the well-known qualities of shirtings, long-cloth, etc., is underselling Indian fabric in India. The Tariff Board have clearly stated it as their conclusion that "Japanese manufacturers are supplying long cloth and shirtings which are only slightly inferior to Lancashire goods at prices which are distinctly lower than those of the latter and differ very little from the cost of manufacture of Indian goods to which their quality is distinctly superior." Paraphrased into plain English what the Tariff Board state as the basis of their recommendation which involved both cloth and yarn is that Japanese people are able to undersell in India cloth of indigenous manufacture. That cannot be denied. The Board further state that this underselling is made possible by unfair competition. If that is so, according to the principles stated by the Hon. the Commerce Member this morning, and which are the right ones to adopt, one fails to understand on what ground yarn alone is going to be protected and cloth is excluded from protection.

Speaking of yarn, Sir, I met a technical expert in Bombay and I shall state his opinion on the present suggestions of Government which are embodied in the draft bill. That opinion has been foreshadowed in an excellent note which the "Evening News" of Bombay published on the 16th August. There it is shown by calculation a very careful one in figures—that speaking of the 1-1/2 annas duty which the draft bill provides for, and applying that duty to yarn which is at the present moment sold at 20 annas per pound, which I understand becomes nearest the 42s count, the percentage of duty works out as 2.5 per cent., which is really no protection. On yarn which sells at present at 10 annas the proposed duty works out at 10 per cent.

The figures are given in greater detail there in a table to which I shall invite the attention of the Commerce Member and it leads to the conclusion that as the price per pound of yarn goes up nearer thirty annas, the percentage of protection grows less and less until when it reaches Rs. 1-14-0 it becomes 5 per cent. which is no more than the present rate. In other words for higher priced yarn, yarn of higher counts, the revised proposal of Government offers little protection. Now take that, Sir, with the suggestion made by the Tariff Board, they say that it is these 42s and higher counts which require special protection and the tariff Board in their desire to prove it went the length of perpetrating what may be called an economic heresy. Quoting the opinion of the same body in their Report on Steel Protection where they described "bounties" as an economic heresy in the present case however, they perpetrated such a heresy suggested because they thought that the needs of the occasion required it. Yet what does this bill do? it gives those very counts of yarn very little protection. Therefore, I find, Sir, in Western India there is a strong feeling that the present bill is unable to afford the mill industry that protection which it requires, and I submit, Sir, that as we have got a fairly large committee on which there are members representing different schools of thought, the whole question ought to be kept open and we ought to have liberty to consider the entire question which the Tariff Board stated briefly, namely whether the textile industry requires protection: if so, to what extent, in what manner and for what period. I submit, Sir, that this would be a far more effective way of finding out the proper remedy for the disease which has now been admitted than asking the Select Committee to consider a narrow cut-and-dry proposal embodied in the measure before us. I submit, therefore, that the Government should accept the suggestion of my Hon. friend Sir Victor Sassoon.

AMAZING PIECE OF LEGISLATION.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY PROTECTION BILL

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta in his speech on the Cotton Yarn Amendment Bill in the Assembly said:—

Sir, I associate myself with Sir Victor Sassoon in hoping that, as this Bill is based on the Report of the Tariff Board, which was appointed to investigate whether or not the cotton textile industry required any protection it will be possible to consider in the Select Committee all methods of protection that are relevant under the Board's Report; there is more than one precedent in this respect.

This Bill, Sir, is in some respects a very remarkable and amazing piece of legislation. It is before this House as a result of the inquiry held by the Tariff Board and yet, its provisions fly in the face of almost every recommendation that the Tariff Board has made; what is more, it turns down Government's own decision on the Board's Report. The Tariff Board recommended protection both for yarn and cloth. It recommended several other things, Government in their Resolution of the 7th June 1927 said as regards one of these latter, *i.e.*, the scheme of the combined dyeing, bleaching and printing works in Bombay partly subsidised by Government, that the said question could not be decided without reference first to the Bombay Government. When we turn to the recommendation that the spinning of the higher counts of yarn should be stimulated by a bounty, the Government do not accept it. They say that although the advantage to Japan in yarn is not covered by the existing duty of 5 per cent. an additional duty on yarn would prejudicially affect the handloom industry therefore there can be no further duty on imported yarn. As regards additional duty on imported piece-goods they state, though incorrectly,

"On the facts found by the Board no case was made out for an increase in duty as a measure of protection."

STILL ADAMANT.

The only thing that they accept under their Resolution of June 1927 is the removal of some duty on the machinery and stores connected with the industry and then generally. Then there was the conference with mill-owners. We find from the Resolution of the Government of India, dated the 15th August 1927, that on re-examining the situation they still remain adamant on the question of any import duty on piece-goods.

But although they first thought that any duty on yarn would prejudicially affect the handloom industry, they have now completely recanted that opinion and have come forward with a proposal to impose a specific minimum duty on yarn; and they have persuaded themselves that the handloom industry would not be affected thereby. Sir, this Bill is thus a remarkable measure. It turns down practically all the important recommendations of the Tariff Board and after declaring in June that a duty on yarn will prejudicially affect the handloom industry, Government, within a little more than two months come out with a proposal to impose a duty on yarn. As the Bill is going to a Select Committee I do not propose to make any detailed observations on the amazing policy which the Government have adopted towards the Report of the Tariff Board, and therefore, towards the condition of the mill industry.

Sir, India is eminently suited for the development of the textile industry, and given the necessary protection and help from the State, we should have long ago been able to clothe ourselves completely with the output of the indigenous mills and handlooms. But under the present Government we find that since 1883 up till to-day, in a period of 44 years, with every favourable circumstantces in this country—cheap labour and material at hand and enterprising capitalists—we find that India has not yet made progress towards the complete supply of her requirements in the matter of clothes except to the extent of 42 per cent. only. I say, Sir, that if we had a real national Government we should long ago have been able to supply all our requirements in the matter of piece-goods from the output of our own mill industry. Sir, the manufacture of piece-goods is the second most important industry in the country, second only to the supply of food-stuffs. Yet we find that from the very beginning right up to the present moment the treatment of this industry by Government has been anything but sympathetic. Between 1883 to 1893 the mill industry began to show signs of prosperity; but in 1893 the mints were closed to the free coinage of silver and as a result you find the trade of India with China in yarn slowly disappearing.

WRONG INTERPRETATION.

In 1898, as the Tariff Board shows, the export of yarn to China, or the export of yarn from this country was 47.4 and within less than 30 years it has now been reduced to 4.7. It has approached the vanishing point in less than 30 years, not because the mill-owners were not willing to continue their trade with China, but because of the ill-fated policy of exchange and the notorious 3½ per cent. duty; the mill industry in India has ever since been handicapped in its competition with other countries. Even now the Government attitude remains the same. Having appointed the Tariff Board, which, as my Honourable friend, Sir Victor Sassoon rightly observed, has shown not the slightest partiality for the mill-owners, Government turn down the proposals of that Board for the protection of the industry whose claim to that protection is established beyond reasonable doubt. We will discuss this subject fully in the Select Committee but I cannot help pointing out and protesting against their desperate endeavour to find an excuse for not accepting the Tariff Board's recommendation. I say that the Government have, in their desperate endeavour to find an excuse for not taxing imported piece-goods, shown a readiness wholly to misunderstand and wilfully to distort the statements of the Tariff Board and even to do violence, to the English language. The Tariff Board have, amongst other things, said that they want to stimulate the production of yarn and also to protect cloth, and they propose a duty on piece-goods from the proceeds of which they recommend the payment of bounty on yarn. The Government interpret the recommendation of the Tariff Board for a bounty on yarn as the primary reason and of the import duty on piece-goods and the protection of the Indian piece-goods as secondary. I say Sir, this interpretation of the Board's recommendation is a misrepresentation of their meaning and a violence on language. I shall now point out why I say so.

POINT OF ORDER.

The Honourable Sir George Rainy: On a point of order, Sir. The point with which the Honourable Member is now dealing does not appear to have any connection with the proposal in the Bill to increase the duty on yarn, but it is entirely connected I think with the duty on piece-goods, which the Tariff Board proposes, and I submit, therefore, that it is out of order.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta: I thought Sir, that the whole Report of the Tariff Board was under consideration, and I am taking one point only.

The Government's object is to show that the Tariff Board regarded the stimulus to yarn as the first; but in the passage quoted above the Tariff Board place the stimulus to yarn second in order. The fact is, as the Board have said, they had a two-fold object, namely, the protection of cloth and yarn and this is further made clear by the following passage at page 200:

"We propose that the additional duty should be fixed at 4 per cent. We have adopted this figure for two reasons. In the first place it is the most suitable rate with reference to the cost of our proposals. The proceeds of such a duty if levied for three years will bring in revenue with it more than sufficient to cover this. In the second place it exactly offsets the actual advantage though not the advantage if a reasonable return on capital is also included in cost of manufacture which we have estimated that the Japanese industry derives from double shift working."

Now they mention cloth first now yarn first; that is all they mean to protect both equally. Here also the Tariff Board point out the two objects they have in view. Then, finally, on the same page the Tariff Board say:

"We cannot too strongly emphasise that the primary purpose of the duty we propose is to provide the funds required to stimulate the production of higher counts of yarn and to protect the protection from unfair competition."

The Honourable Sir George Rainy: Not to protect "the protection" but to protect "that production".

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta:

WHAT TARIFF BOARD MEANT.

"To protect that production from unfair competition in the manner which in our view best avoids inflicting injury on other interests; that is the outstanding argument for a bounty as against an additional duty on yarn."

Thus if we collectively read the statements of the Board their object of giving protection and stimulus not only to yarn but also to piece-goods will become quite clear; practically in all the passages I have quoted the Board have mentioned these two things, the protection of piece-goods and the protection of yarn as their double object; the primary and the secondary objects are mentioned together on page 177:

"Such a duty has in our view four advantages. In the first place it gives protection against unfair competition. In the second it avoids complications arising from discrimination against particular countries. In the third it enables funds to be found to give definite stimulus to the development of the industry on the lines we have considered desirable, and lastly, it obviates the necessity for certificates of origin which would be necessary to ensure that goods of foreign origin were not passed off as goods from any part of the Empire."

The House will thus see that there is no foundation for the Government saying that stimulus to yarn is the only object which the Tariff Board had in view; the whole case in the Government letter to the mill-owners, dated the 15th August, saying that the Tariff Board recommended the bounty on yarn as the primary thing and protection to cloth as secondary absolutely falls to the ground. I hope, Sir, when the time comes for discussing this Bill in the Select Committee the Commerce Member will realise that we ought to discuss the whole subject covered by the Report of the Tariff Board and not the single issue of protection to yarn. I support the motion for reference to the Select Committee on this ground.

STRIKE ENDS AT LAST!

ASST HARBOUR MASTERS RETURN TO WORK

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

The Assistant Harbour Masters of Calcutta have returned to work. The decision it is reported, has been reached out of consideration for the commercial interests of Calcutta. There has been no withdrawal of claims, which they are still willing to submit to arbitration, and the resumption of work is made on the understanding that grievances will receive full investigation and proper consideration.—A.P.

"ABOMINABLE BUSINESS."

MR. H. G. WELLS ON SACCO-VANZETTI AFFAIR

A CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN CITIZENS

The greatest novelist of the English-speaking world, H. G. Wells, has written an article on the Sacco-Vanzetti case which may become as famous as Emile Zola's letter, "J'Acuse," in connection with the Dreyfus case. It appears in a recent issue of the London "Sunday Express," and its scorching rhetoric ought to make Judge Webster Thayer and former District Attorney Katzmann writhe, if they have any decency in them.

Mr. Wells begins by paying tribute to Prof. Felix Frankfurter's book, "The Case of Sacco and Vanzetti."

Then he goes into detail regarding the trial.

"ABOMINABLE BUSINESS."

It is truly an "abominable business," he finds. The evidence for the presence of Sacco and Vanzetti upon the scene of the Braintree murder and hold-up is "contemptible."

On the other hand, Mr. Wells regards as sound and convincing the evidence that both of the accused were elsewere. No traces of booty, he notes, no association with any murder gang, no contributory facts of weight sustain the contention of the prosecution.

But this is not all. Mr. Wells finds it almost incredible that Sacco and Vanzetti have been condemned to death in face of the confession of the Portuguese Madeiros that he participated in the Braintree murder and that Sacco and Vanzetti did not. "I do not see," Mr. H. G. Wells proceeds, "how any clear-headed man, after a reading of the professor's summary, can have any other conviction than that Sacco and Vanzetti are as innocent of the Braintree murder, for which they are now (after seven years of prison hardship and mental torture) awaiting death, as Julius Caesar, or—a better name in this connection—Karl Marx."

"NOT SO MUCH TRIED, AS BAITED."

There was perfect accord, Mr. Wells perceives, between Judge Thayer and the prosecuting attorney Katzfann, and close sympathy between the Judge and the jury of inflamed Massachusetts patriots, when Sacco and Vanzetti were "not so much tried as baited," in his court. The trouble with a man like Thayer is not that he is a bad man, that he is anti-moral, but that he is "extremely obtuse, mentally and morally." "Thayerism"—Mr. Wells coins the word—is "the self-righteous, unrighteousness of established people." Judge Thayer bids fair to become "Stupor Mundi, the amazement of the civilized world," by reason of his prejudice and bigotry in conducting the trial of Sacco and Vanzetti.

As for Katzmann, he is, if possible, worse than Thayer. Mr. Wells pronounces his cross-examination of the prisoners "tricky and evil." Just think of a lawyer who, under the circumstances could be mean enough to ask these poor devils whether they 'loved' the United States, whether they thought the United States a free country, etc., etc.

CHALLENGE TO AMERICAN CITIZENS.

The more Mr. Wells looks into the case, the more indignant he becomes. He says:

"The facts of the case are now so patent and so widely known that no American citizen from the President downward who studies the evidence has any excuse for pretending to believe that Sacco and Vanzetti had hand or part in the Braintree murder. The case has passed out of the purview of courts and persons, and becomes a challenge to every American citizen. The fact, plain as day and staring the world in the face, cleared of all prevarications and pretences, is that the greatest, most powerful and modern State in the world is now confronted with the question whether it will or will not permit these men to be killed on a false accusation because of their political views. Is their blood to stain Old Glory?"

"Thayerism", according to Wells, is the kind of thing that, magnified, becomes the Fascism of Mussolini. It represents a crime against life, truth, personal honour, private freedom, and legal rights, which no professional "rebel" could possibly rival. Under its sway everything is over-emphasized. Everything is either white or black—good to be worshipped without criticism, or bad "to be hanged anyway," as the foreman of the Sacco-Vanzetti—jury (a former chief of police) declared.

A short time still remains for justice and pity, Mr. Wells concludes. "Will the mighty and fortunate United States, perhaps the greatest Power in the world today, allow the State of Massachusetts to kill this machine hand and this fish peddler on the charge that they have committed a crime of which all the world now knows them innocent, or will it, at the eleventh hour, induce the Governor of that State to put an end to their seven years of misery and hardship in some more gracious fashion?"

MATHERAN AFTER MONSOON

GOVERNOR TO VISIT IN SEPTEMBER

MATHERAN, Aug. 28.

After a total rainfall of 162 inches the hill-top is throughly clean and the climate very bracing and charming. Occasional glimpses of the sun throw open the exquisite scenery of verdure all round streaked with a number of beautiful waterfalls so fascinating to the eyes. Thermometer reads at below 70 weg. Last month it touched below 60. Nights are very cnool and pleasant. Owing to the regular weekly running of Matheran railway, visitors continue to take advantage of this delightful resort and during the fine September weather many more are expectetd. All prospects tend to a glorious and busy October season.

It is reported that His Excellency the Governor will probably open the Water Works together with Colonel Paymaster statue which is now nearing completion. News of reported appointment of Colonel Irani as Superintendent is received here with great pleasure. The Parsi community is to be complimented for the selection a third time from among them inspite of the fruitless efforts of a small discontented section petitioning to the higher authorities for appointment of a European officer.

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY.

MOTHER'S DAY CELEBRATIONS

The students of the Shet Damodar Govindji Thakersey High School of the above society celebrated Mother's Day on Saturday the 27th inst. by a successful programme of an elocution competition of the students under the presidentship of Mr. Tapkar, when nearly 300 students were present. The programme began exactly at 8-30 a.m. with the inspiring and sweet recital of "Vande-Mataram" after which a good number of boys spoke on Mother's love and greatness.

Before Mr. S. R. Date, First Class Magistrate, Nagpur, four persons were prosecuted under Section 3 of the Public Gambling Act, recently enacted by the Legislature, for keeping satta shops. Two of the accused were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 or, in default, to undergo fifteen days simple imprisonment.—Free Press.

"RECKLESS AND ILL-FOUNDED ASSERTION.

NO CONSPIRACY BEHIND SHRADHANAND MURDER

DELHI, Aug. 27.

Mr. P. L. Orde, C.I.E., Senior Superintendent of Police, Delhi, has issued the following letter addressed by him to the "Tej", a vernacular paper of Delhi, to the press:—

"In a recent issue of the "Tej", you state that the murder of Swami Shraddhanand was the result of a powerful and organised conspiracy and that the police authorities were supplied with documentary proofs, but the Government did nothing to punish the conspirators. It is totally incorrect to say that the so-called documentary proofs to which you allude afforded any grounds whatever for suspecting the existence of an organised conspiracy behind the murder of Swami Shraddhanand.

There can, of course, be no question of my entering into a correspondence on the subject, but I write to contradict once and for all your allegations regarding documentary proofs, and to warn you that nothing but mischief can result from such a reckless and ill-founded assertion."—A.P.

RUSSIAN BOGEY AGAIN

WHY BRITAIN CANNOT DISARM

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

Addressing a meeting of the Indian League of Nations Union, Sir William Birdwood reviewed the activities of the League in various internal spheres regarding disarmament. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief repeated his last year's warning and said until Soviet Russia changed her present policy the nations of the world could not disarm, least of all, the British Empire against whom this policy was mainly directed. The British Empire including India had set an example which had been followed by few countries. India had reduced armaments to the utmost extent compatible with safety at sea, on land and in the air and could not afford at this stage to entrust her protection to the League. They must guarantee their safety and the integrity of their frontiers by their own strength.—A.P.

CHARTER OF LIBERTY

MOVE FOR ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE

DIWAN CHAMANLAL'S RESOLUTION

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS IN ASSEMBLY

SIMLA, Aug. 27

In the ballot drawn to-day for the non-official resolutions to be moved on 13th September 1927 Diwan Chamanlal has drawn the first place with his resolution recommending the Governor-General-in-Council to call a Round Table Conference at which the interests of labouring classes will be adequately represented for the purpose of discovering in what manner the present constitution can be amended or improved with a view to the adoption of the following principles:—

(a) adult franchise for both sexes (b) complete autonomy of provinces entailing the of the abolition of the reserved departments and Government by Ministers responsible to elected members (c) the introduction of a system of joint electorates with reservation of seats, if necessary, in order to protect minority interests (d) the abolition of the system of nominating members (e) the transfer of financial administrative and executive control from nominated ministers in the central legislature to Ministers appointed from among the elected members of the Legislative Assembly responsible to the peoples' representatives (f) the abolition of the Council of State (g) the laying down of a charter of liberties which shall include 'inter alia' principles (1) that no Indian citizen shall be arrested, detained or imprisoned except by due process of law (2) that no Indian citizen by virtue of such citizenship shall be debarred from holding any office or appointment (3) that the Indian Army will be administered by a Minister for War who will be a Member of the Cabinet chosen like his other colleagues from elected members of the Legislative Assembly (4) that as in the House of Commons the control of the central Indian finance shall rest solely in the elected members of the Legislative Assembly acting through the Indian Finance Minister (5) that all matters relating to foreign policy shall be in the hands of a foreign Minister chosen like his colleagues of the Cabinet from elected members of the Legislative Assembly (6) that it shall be the duty of the state to provide free and compulsory education to the citizens of India (7) that the state shall guarantee a minimum living wage, free health insurance, a system of unemployment insurance, old age pensions, maternity benefits, an eight hours working day to all workers, rural or urban, registered under the Trade Union Act 1927 (8) and finally the duty shall devolve upon the leader of the largest party in the central legislature to form a Cabinet responsible to the peoples' representatives.

PROTECTION OF MILL INDUSTRY

Sir Victor Sassoon comes next with his resolution to give an adequate measure of protection to the cotton textile industry against competition from other countries.

Mr. C. Duraiswamy Aiyengar has drawn the third place.

KHADI DEPOTS.

Mr. Ram Narain Singh will move his resolution for starting Khadi Depots in each provincial capital with branches in each district therein for the manufacture and sale of khadi under the entire management of the local Provincial Congress Committee and to set apart at least a sum of one crore of rupees for the purpose in the next annual budget.

INDIAN ANTIQUITIES AND MANUSCRIPTS.

Mr. B. C. Roy has drawn a resolution urging that immediate steps be taken to stop the exportation out of India of Indian antiquities and manuscripts.

Mr. V. V. Jogiah comes next with his resolution recommending the constitution of contiguous Telugu-speaking areas in the Madras Presidency into a separate province for all legislative administrative and judicial purposes.

ATTACK ON FOUNDERS OF RELIGIONS.

It is doubtful if the Nawab Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan will insist on moving his resolution for taking steps to enact definite legislation in order to prevent scurrilous attacks on the founders of religions since the Government of India have already announced their decision to bring forward a bill on the subject in the current session.

EXPERT FLOOD COMMITTEE.

The eighth and last resolution has been drawn by Mr. B. Das recommending that a committee of experts shall enquire into the causes of recurring floods in India and recommend to central and provincial governments to take such action as will prevent general distress caused by floods to villagers and their lands.—A. P.

"MOTHER INDIA."

(Continued from page 6.)

last three generations, by the Tagore men as well as women from the date of the foundation of the Brahmo Samaj onwards, she could have seen at once that Rabindranath Tagore was in these and similar passages, merely accounting for the practices referred to, not at all defending them as worthy of being kept up. But to her prejudiced vision Rabindranath is on the same level as the "Hindu mystic" (p. 34—why does not she name him?) who appears to have told her of the sexual act—"No question of right or wrong can be involved in any aspect of such matters. I forget the act the moment I have finished it. I merely do it not to be unkind to my wife, who is less illumined than I. To do it or not to do it, signifies nothing. Such things belong only to the world of illusion." This travesty of Vedanta is so preposterous, our author would have rendered a public service by giving the name of this monkey-philosopher who, she says, "is the venerated teacher of multitudes." In the absence of a verifiable name to this ridiculous absurdity, the Indian reader is perfectly justified in looking upon this passage, and there are others to match it, as giving a measure of the author's credulity and incompetence.

BLIND PREJUDICE.

But let us try to be fair even to the prejudiced puritan and see what value there might be in her notorious book. She is keenly critical of the unimaginable backwardness of India in all that relates to the medical treatment of and aid to women. Orissa and Central India, the Central and the United Provinces, Rajputana and Behar, Eastern Bengal and Hyderabad, are in this vital matter almost as if they still were in the Middle Ages. Superstitious rites and barbarously inhuman practices still prevail, and the 'dais' (why every foreigner should spell this simple word with 'dh' is a problem that beats us), and other quacks still ruling this realm are utterly incomprehensible to the modern mind. Equally incomprehensible is the oriental fatalism in the male members of the family which allows this 'regime' to go on even in the few cities where, to an infinitesimal extent, modern and reliable treatment can really be had. She has culled one or two really delicious anecdotes bearing upon the subject from the reports of lady doctors and the Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund (v. pp. 100—104). But if she really believes that abominable cruelties like blinding a woman who is dying, her child unborn, with pepper, and nailing her palms to the floor, are anything but extremely rare to-day even in the most backward parts of India and in the most superstitious families, she is only blinded by her bottomless prejudices. "Mother India" is callously indifferent to her daughters to an extent that is worse than culpable. For a sane historical judgment on the point it has to be remembered, however, that the 'purdah' is still going strong all over North India, except in the "upper (i.e. educated) classes" in small patches here and there in the cities. For a sane historical judgment it has to be remembered that female infanticide was rampant in the land almost up to the Mutiny; and Rajput and Jat, Khatri and Kayastha and Dogra, chief and landlord and farmer allowed the practice in his own household, or connived at the customs bringing it about, even after the 1860's. But that the superstitious fear of the woman's spirit turning into a malicious ghost still generates such cruelties by the half dozen in any hundred square miles of this vast land, is an insinuation incredible without the fullest evidence to any man or woman of the Bombay Presidency. That the Indian woman in her dense ignorance and colossal religiousness is conservatism incarnate, "her death grip on the rock of the old law, making her dead-weight negative to any change, however merciful," is also a mere spectre of imaginative sentimentality and dense prejudice. The Indian woman is as much of a human being as women all over the world: as open to the light of reason and the teaching of experience. Let the medical aids within her reach multiply but tenfold, and India will cease to be a mediaeval backwater even in this innermost 'sanctum' of the 'zenana.' And the parts of India, where there is no 'purdah' and no 'zenana' are leading the way.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

Equally important and less open to the charge of prejudiced exaggeration is what our author has to say on the subject of Indian education. Primary education, to be universal, must have in the army of teachers required for it in villages and cities, a large number of women devoting their lives to teaching as their profession. Again primary education, to be universal, must include the education of the untouchables as well as the caste boys and girls, and the former are, roughly, one-fifth of the whole. But in an increasingly democratic atmosphere nothing can be done against the strength of public opinion. And on the education of women, and the education of the untouchable people are so indifferent and moreover so extremely small is the number of single women (unmarried or widowed) taking up employment as teachers, that these living features of her mediaeval ethos must make it far more difficult for India than for any other country to increase the percentage of her "literates" to over forty per cent., or even to approach this low figure itself except after decades of devoted and strenuous endeavour. Miss Mayo's arguments, statistics, and cuttings from the best informed authorities on this question, official, missionary, and independent, are incontrovertible, and would be an eye-opener to the facile journalist and platform orator, if he could be at all induced to study the facts and weigh them in the scales of practical commonsense.

SACRED ANIMALS AND SENTIMENT.

Still more valuable, in our estimate is the next section of her book, in which she pillories Hindu mentality with regard to our "sacred" fellow-creatures, viz., cows and bulls. But we need not devote our valuable space to this, since she has in her advocacy here only repeated in her own way what Gandhiji does not miss a single opportunity of preaching over and over again in his two weeklies, "Young India" and "Nivajivan." Her exposition recognises how much Gandhiji is on this question in advance of orthodox Hindu practice and sentiment. There is only one small oversight that we wish to supply. Gandhiji has not hesitated to tell Hindus in clearest terms that those who want to use bullocks for the plough and the cart should attend to the calves and their castration themselves: that the adequate performance of these economically indispensable services, Hindu society should learn to deem highly meritorious and that the highest castes should set the example. In one word, Gandhiji realizes as do few other Hindus, that on this life and death question a revolution in the Hindu mentality is required before there is any hope for reform in the present deplorable situation.

However, on second thoughts, we will make room for one short quotation (p. 240). "In other 'gaushalas' I saw cripples who had been made so in the process of creating monsters. For this purpose they cut a leg from one calf to graft it anywhere on the body of another, to exhibit the result for money as a natural portent. The maimed calf, if it does not bleed or starve or rot to death, may be brought for a song and sent to a 'gaushala.'" So that is how these "holy" portents are manufactured by some ingenious and heartless individual and donning the Brahman's sacred thread, he walks the squares and bazars of populous towns at the busiest hours, a bell ringing round the neck of his stock-in-trade, and wins an income from the charitable that a carpenter or a mason might envy.

WORTHLESS POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

Her opinion on current Indian politics is not worth the pages it is printed on. She calls the Reforms a magnificent watch and the Indian members of the legislatures mischievous children who have got hold of it. And she adds (pp. 265-6): "They have no apparent understanding of the worth of the mechanism, still less of the value of time. And when the teacher tries to explain to them how to wind their toy up, they shriek and grimace in fretful impatience and stuff their butterscotch into the works." Continuing in the same vein, she shows an utter inability to grasp what the element added to Indian society by modernising England, viz., the educated middle class, stand for in the present and in the future of this hoary land. What they are aiming at in politics, in society, in wealth production, in religion thought and culture, in the building up of character and humanity, she has failed even to perceive. All that she has to say about them is: "But this middle class—these lawyers and professional men—are in the main as much dominated to day as were their ancestors five hundred years ago by the law of caste and of transmigration—completest denial of democracy." Of the stupendous magnitude of the forces against which they are struggling she has no idea. Her prejudices keep her altogether blind to the victories they have already won. And although she has some slight sympaty with types of the Indian 'intelligentsia' represented by men like Sardar Bahadur Hira Singh and Sardar M. Nawaz Khan, Sir Ganga Ram and Lala Lajpat Rai, she does not at all realize how much educated Indians of every variety have in common, though differing as the poles asunder as to methods, and as to the relative emphasis they place on the different constituents of Indian progress as a whole.

AN UNKEPT PROMISE.

Lying deeper is a graver disqualification, the absence in the author of any "horse sense" that would have told her, that the shock of the world situation including the Reforms as one incident and the happenings in Turkey and Asia Minor as another, was almost too great for inexperienced India to bear: that even the greatest Indians lost their bearings for a time; that the mass here and there now and then felt as if the solid earth beneath their feet was itself rocking as in an earth-quake, that instead of ordinary daylight what poured down upon the land from the skies was the lurid light of a moment of revolution: and that the words and deeds of men more or less bewitched by such a feeling, cannot be read in the same way as if they were every day words and deeds. India moreover is a mass so vast and so miscellaneous, she takes time to recover normality. Nor would this disqualification have mastered if Miss Mayo could have confined herself to the definite and limited inquiries she had in mind when she set out upon her self-imposed survey. "Leaving untouched (she says, pp. 20—21) the realms of religion, of politics, and of the arts, I would confine my enquiry to such workaday ground as public health and its contributory factors. I would try to determine, for example, what situation would confront a public health official charged with the duty of stopping an epidemic of cholera or of plague, what elements would work for and against a campaign against hookworm; or what forces would help or hinder a government effort to lower infant mortality, to better living conditions, or to raise educational levels...." We have quoted the passage in full; and for the kind of study she proposed to herself at the start, she appears to be most admirably equipped. Even here, however, her natural sympathy for the suffering women, children and cattle, excites her to rage, and makes it impossible for her to see the historical forces to which the present deplorable conditions are due, or to do justice to the strenuous efforts being made to improve them. These flaws in her exposition, we can understand and even tolerate as proceeding from the warmth of her heart. And she does adhere in one respect to her original plan and leaves Indian Art altogether out of her book. But a Puritan would be no puritan if he can keep clear of politics and religion. Miss Mayo plunges into them to such an extent, that what she meant to be her principal theme is submerged under them. And her strong likes and dislikes which she cannot restrain even in the chapters mainly devoted to it, run away with her, and make of her treatment of Indian religion and Indian politics a violent and sustained declamation against the Hindu false and mischievous both in its colouring and its perspective.

Finally, to hark back to the line of thought with which we have begun this review. Hinduism has manifested extraordinary variety and resource during the many centuries of its historical career. But at no moment and in no region has it developed or even shown much sympathy for the puritanic temperament. Hinduism propagates and reforms itself not at all by throwing up iconoclastic zeal and violence; Hinduism mounts up from the abysses into which it might have slipped, and resumes its advance upward and onward by the opposite method of expanding enlightenment. Hinduism does not indulge in hard knock-down blows. It quietly envelops the foe and spiritualises his nature from within outwards. Hinduism is so mild, puritanic impatience fails altogether to perceive the spiritual 'amrita' at its centre, which enables it to renew itself from age to age without cataclysms by its own evolutionary processes, ever changing to suit the age, and yet ever the same.

B. K. T.

Poona, 28-8-27.

WHAT IS YOUR BIRTHDAY?

TO-DAY'S FORECAST. (AUG. 29TH.)

(By **KAM**, Chela of Himalayan Joshimaharaj Joothabhai Ishaddas.)

SIGN OF ZODIAC: VIRGO.

If to-day is your birthday the heavenly signs indicate that you are a practical man, a sort of an opportunist (though not of the political brand or its intensity). You believe in the good old sayings, "Serve your soup according to your tureen and cloth," and "Cut your throat (I mean, coat) according to your cloth" (whether the cloth be "shoodh swadeshi," "adha swadeshi," or only a "thora swadeshi," videshi-yarned but swadeshi-spun, or, to the eternal shame of the so-called "Indians," entirely "vedeshi"). You are moderate in your demands when you find that it is impossible or very difficult to get big things, that is "extreme" demands exactly like our shrewd and circumspect friends the Liberals now posing themselves in the garb of "Nationalists" who believing—let us suppose, honestly—in their heart of hearts that "extreme" demands cannot easily be got from the "most determined people on earth," are content with mere crumbs that fall from the sumptuous tables of the mandarins of Simla, or Delhi, rather of Whitehall. When your prospective father-in-law's business is thriving you will drop a hint that on getting a modest dowry of about a "lakhi" (a lakh) you will be quite content, but when his business declines and falls, thanks to his inclination in speculation and his consequent peculiation which narrowly will save him from another scandal of the Bottomley brand, you will condescend with a grace that would soften, not break, the stony heart of the stoniest two-footed creatures on earth, to accept a couple of thousands only just "for meeting necessary expenses for leading her to the altar" of the church or the temple of god or fire.

(To-day Mercury goes to Virgo. Just as mortals are tempted to go to virgoes of this world even celestial bodies are reported to lurk in questionable quarters. As a result of this heavenly aspect the brain power of persons under Virgo's influence is sure to be developed and business will prosper. Only mean-minded persons can envy them their lot.)

ANGLO-FRENCH RHINELAND AGREEMENT.

SATISFACTION IN AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

It is understood that the basis of the Anglo-French Rhineland agreement is the British proposal by which the troops will be reduced to a total of 60,000 proportionate reduction being made in each of the three armies. French army will be reduced by 8,000 and the British and Belgian jointly by 2,000 total reduction, thus being 10,000.

Reuter learns that the confirmation of the agreement reached in London from Paris this morning and that considerable satisfaction is felt in this connection in authoritative quarters here.—Reuter's Special.

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

AGENTS OF INTELLECTTAL ADVANCE

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

"If India is to take her rightful place among the creators of human thought, she must constantly know what other great nations are doing and how they are doing it. She must know in what respects she can become a creditor nation in the modern world. Her sons trained abroad will bring this message to her on their return. They will naturally be the chief agents of her intellectual advance in these modern lines," thus declared Mr. Jadunath Sarkar, Vice-Chancellor, in conferring diplomas on ten graduates who are proceeding abroad for further study at a special convocation of the Calcutta University this afternoon.—Free Press.

"IDEALS OF INDIAN WOMANHOOD."

MRS NAIDU AS KAMALA LECTURER

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

In moving the resolution to appoint Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as Kamala Lecturer for 1927 to lecture on "Ideals of Indian womanhood," at to-day's meeting of the Senate, Sir Nilratan Sirkar said that it would be difficult to find a more competent exponent of the ideals of Indian womanhood than Mrs. Naidu. In fact it was desirable, having regard to the circumstances prevailing outside India, that the ideals of Indian womanhood should be clearly expounded, if not for defence of Indians, at least for the edification of the world outside and it might be expected of Mrs. Naidu that she would do full justice to the subject.—Free Press.

COMBATING DRUG EVIL.

INTERPARLIAMENTARY UNION CONFERENCE

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Paris.—The Conference of the interparliamentary union discussed the question of dangerous drugs.

Reporter Brebec (Czechoslovakia) stated that their aim should be to diminish the number of drug users, combat the supply by traders, organise information service as regards the development of drug taking and concluded international agreements aimed at the limitation of drug production.

Wissa Wassif Bey (Egypt) pointed out that the Egyptian parliament had passed two laws prohibiting poppy cultivation and making the use and sale of opium a criminal offence. Unfortunately the capitulatory regime prevented them from applying penalties to foreigners. Colonel Vaughan Morgan (Britain) said that the Government of India had taken certain measures to reduces the exportation of opium. If the Hague convention had been universally applied, as had been done by British government, the situation would have sensibly improved. Resolutions formulated by Brebec were finally agreed to.—Reuter.

ADDITIONAL DUTY ON FOREIGN IMPORTS.

NANKING GOVERNMENT'S CLAIM CHALLENGED.

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Shanghai.—The question of the right of the unrecognised Nanking government arbitrarily to impose surtaxes on foreign trade outside treaty stipulations without the consent of the powers was the issue in a test case in the British Supreme Court here.

Gande and Price Limited sued the Ocean Steamship Company in connection with the importation of 75 cases of British lagrer beer. The plaintiffs had tendered to the Chinese Customs Bank five per cent customs duties provided by the treaty and also five per cent luxuries tax tentatively agreed to at the Washington Conference. The Customs Bank refused to issue clearance papers unless an additional 30 per cent duty imposed by the Nanking Nationalist government was paid. The plaintiffs then paid ten per cent abovementioned duties to the British Consulate who issued the clearance.

The defendants refused to release the beer without the Chinese customs clearance papers.

Justice Grain gave judgment that the plaintiffs had complied with the formalities of the treaty and the Washington Conference and were entitled to the car-

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Mr. George Lansbury, M.P., writes to the "Indian":—

"I have been asked by the Editor to send a line of appreciation of the life and work of our late friend and comrade Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

"One of the brightest memories of the years from 1918 to 1920 was my association with our comrade in his work on behalf of India in this country. He was one of the sons of India whose memory will live for ever, and in the days when India wins her freedom the people of those days will recall the sacrifices and labour this great man and many a thousand others made on her behalf."

A FEARLESS ADVOCATE.

Mr. A. Fenner Brockway writes to the "Indian":—

"I shall always regard it as a great privilege to have known Bal Gangadhar Tilak. He was a fearless advocate of the right of the Indian people to govern themselves, and he thought always of the masses of the Indian people and not merely of the wealthier class. By his work the political and economic freedom of India has been brought a great deal nearer, and on the anniversary of his death we should all dedicate ourselves to the cause which he served so nobly."

LATE RAO BAHADUR S. V. RAJADHYAKSHA.

We regret to announce the sudden death from heart-failure of Rao Bahadur Sakharam Vishwanath Rajadhyaksha, J. P., Retired Executive Engineer, P. W. D., which took place on Friday evening at his residence "Anandashram", Harvey Road, Gamdevi, Bombay.

He retired from the Bombay Public Works Department, on 27th February 1921, when he was the Executive Engineer, Architectural District, Bombay, which post he held for more than seven years. The Rao Bahadur had a distinguished career in the P. W. D. for nearly 34 years, having served in various parts of the Presidency, such as Khandesh, Sind, Bijapur, Belgaum, Dharwar, Ratnagiri, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Bombay. His special interest in architecture led to his appointment to carry out the restoration of the ancient monuments in Bijapur during the years 1903-1908 and the manner in which the restoration of the world-wide Gol-Gumbaz, the Ibrahim Rouza, the Mehtar Mahal, and other splendid monuments of Bijapur was carried out by him speaks highly of Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha's artistic tastes and attention to minor detTails. In Lord Willingdon's regime (1916) the Rao Bahadur was specially selected to be the Executive Engineer of the important Architectural District in Bombay and many public buildings which are an ornament to "Bombay the Beautiful" were carried out under his direct supervision.

He was a Life Member and Trustee of the Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali, the Chairman and Trustee of the M. V. Rajadhyaksha Schoolarships and Charity Fund, a Trustee of the G. S. B. Community's Temples, the Chairman of the Dabholkar Scholarships Board, Chairman of the G. S. B. Co-operative Housing Society and President and Trustee of the G.S. B. Foreign Education Society.

INDIANS IN AMERICA.

QUESTION OF THEIR STATUS

Mr. Sailendra Nath Ghose of "India Freedom Foundation", New York, writes:

Why should the Hindus become citizens in America? Why should the Hindus give up their own country and try to become Americans? When India is going through a peculiar transition, why not stay at home and do our best to ameliorate the iniquities of the motherland and further the cause which will expedite the Swarajya? Why must we hanker to take part in the body-politics in America?

Fortunately and unfortunately there are Hindus in America who can never go back to the country they once were proud to call their motherland. Must they live as people without a status! As exiles they have been having their share of inflictions, but must they end their life as men of no-man's land?

Taking another view of the picture, the world is growing smaller every day with the advancement of science and there is a growing desire all over the world to work up to that blissful state known as the world-peace. But in order to materialize that dream, East and West must come together. It is only when we see each other more that we know each other better. How are the Americans expected to love India unless each Hindu in America acts as a missionary to create a bond of union between the two countries? We love a country only when we love her people. America will think of India only when the Americans love the Hindus and it is up to us to invoke that admiration in Americans for the Hindus. Is it difficult, now, to realize why Hindus must take part in American body-politics?

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It may be that at the eleventh hour you may be utterly disappointed.

At any rate we are determined to dispose of our entire stock laid on the table at your service!

Not even a single yard of cloth is to be allowed to remain in our Shop during our Clearance Sale.

Our Parsi Patrons

We mean you—LADIES!!

Our earnest solicitation to you is to ask you to visit our shop at your **earliest opportunity** and take your necessary equipments. We also earnestly remind you, that the days for the closing of the sale are fast approaching, and it is very likely that your late visit may be nothing short of entire disappointment to you. Take this **unique opportunity** of buying your garments for **Navroz—Pateti (New Year) and Khordadsal**, for there are no chances of having your garments at such reduced rates as are offered to you in our **Grand Clearance Sale.**

1820 LOT OF ODDMENTS

Only remaining. Don't miss this golden opportunity of buying these beautiful oddments at reduced rates.

A request to our upcountry customers—

Our up-country Parsi, Hindu and Mahomedan customers are earnestly requested to note that the sale will be very shortly closed and hence **the earlier the orders are sent to us the better,** as after the close of the sale there are no chances of your getting the cloth **at these reduced rates.** Your entire goods will be sent by V. P. P.

We are experts in Parsi Ladies' Millinery.

SAREES.

Shanghai Plain Chirmin, 40 inches in length, in variety of colours, up-to-date.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 28
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 22

BORDERS OF SPARROW DESIGN.

In Striking design over velvet belt.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 12-8
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 7

SAREES.

In China Juskhus—in Price very cheap.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 18
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 12

SAREES.

China Juskhus—best in quality available.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 21
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 15

SAREES.

In Shanghai Flower Brocade—best and up-to-date in quality and design.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 36
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 28-8

ZABHALAS.

For Children in red and light blue China design embroidered.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 15
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 10

SADRAS.

In Lacepice embroidered—beautiful in design.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 3-8
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 2

SAREES BROCHE.

Georgettes in up-to-date design and variety of colours available.

Original Price .. ..Rs. 78
Sale Price .. ..Rs. 60

AHMED E. ESAALLI

Telegraphic Address:—ZIYA.

LEADING SILK MERCERS.
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Telephone: No. 20,479.

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